FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOUTH AMERICAN PRESIDENTS ENDORSE CONTADORA EFFORTS

PA252106 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 1559 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Declaration issued by Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo, Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado, and Peruvian President Fernando Belaude Terry on 25 July in Caracas -- read by unidentified speaker during ceremony in La Casona Presidential residence -- live]

[Text] (?The presidents of) [words indistinct] gathered in Caracas, the birthplace of Simon Bolivar, the liberator of our peoples, on the occasion of the bicentennial of his birth. They are deeply concerned over the grave crisis disturbing the peace and tranquillity of Central America, which threatens to unleash (?a conflict) of imponderable [word indistinct] and consequences. They follow with utmost interest and (?expectation) the noble initiatives undertaken by various governments and personalities to remove (?the state of danger) and to establish peace and security in Central Ameirca, as well as to (?improve) the effort that has been jointly made in this regard by the governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela. (?Having learned) of the joint declaration on peace in Central America issued on 17 July 1983 by the heads of state of those fraternal republics, they express their determined support for [words indistinct] as well as their full endorsement of the important efforts being made by the governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela to reestablish peace, security, and (?harmonious coexistence) among the fraternal Central American peoples. They exhort all the parties involved in the crisis affecting this region to give thier full and effective cooperation to the [words indistinct] the commitments set forth in (?those declarations).

[Signed] Hernan Siles Zuazo, president of Bolivia; Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, president of Ecuador; Fernando Belaunde Terry, president of Peru.

ARGENTINE MINISTER PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR CONTADORA

PA251623 Paris AFP in Spanish 2145 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, 24 Jul (AFP) -- Argentina has confidence in the peace efforts that the Contadora Group (Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela) are making in Central America, Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari said today in Caracas. Considering the danger of a war between Honduras and Nicaragua, the Contadora efforts are "fully supported" by Argentina, Aguirre Lanari said.

The Argentine foreign minister is representing his country in the activities to commemorate Simon Bolivar's bicentennial, which is celebrated today.

Aguirre Lanari extolled the Liberator's ideals on integration. He said that "the support that the Latin American countries gave to Argentina during its confrontation with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands established a precedent that indicates the need to achieve Latin American unity."

HAVANA ON BETANCUR REACTION TO CASTRO MESSAGE

PA251821 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Colombian President Belisario Betancur has described as very constructive and encouraging the letter that his Cuban counterpart Fidel Castro addressed to the chiefs of state of the Contadora Group. Betancur stated in Caracas that Castro's message is a statement that the Contadora Group presidents have received as something creative and as a very positive contribution. Betancur is participating in the ceremonies to commemorate the bicentennial of Simon Bolivar's birth.

ANDEAN GROUP PRESIDENTS SIGN COOPERATION PACT

PA260352 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1701 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Caracas, 25 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Today the presidents of the Andean Group agreed to strengthen integration and extend their horizons through cooperation agreements with Brazil and Mexico, two of the Latin American economic powers, in an effort to alleviate the economic crises of their members.

The agreement was signed by the group's presidents -- Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia -- after a working meeting held after participating in the commemoration of the bicentennial of Liberator Simon Bolivar's birth over the weekend.

Within this framework, the group's foreign ministers signed an integration and economic cooperation agreement with Argentina to be implemented through permanent mechanisms of information, consultation, and coordination exchange.

In a joint declaration, the Andean Group presidents stated that they are determined to renew their integration goals by bringing up to date their action programs and perfecting their documents on the basis of the experience gained since the creation of the pact in the Cartagena Agreement 14 years ago.

The document stated: "We are convinced that the strengthening of integration is a significant contribution to Latin American efforts to meet the challenges posed by the crisis." The presidents added that the group's foreign relations strategy must include as a goal the improvement of the terms for its integration in the world economic system.

The presidents deemed "necessary" a more balanced integration both in the commercial, agricultural and livestock, and industrial sectors, and in the instruments for the distribution of resources and benefits that the process might generate. The document of the presidents said: "Joint industrial development constitutes one of the substantial supports for the integration and the structural transformation of our countries' economies." The document added that it is indispensable to devise a new industrialization strategy to take advantage of integration by preserving the balance between market mechanisms and resource distribution.

The document included a proposal by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry to create a common currency for the five countries and pointed out the need to study this proposal. The presidents also committed themselves to developing road communications in the area and to perfecting agreements aimed at facilitating tourism, free transit, harmony of pertinent legislation, and providing the subregion with an ability for immediate action in order to respond to natural disasters with solidarity.

Further Details

PA252237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1808 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, 25 Jul (EFE) -- The Andean Pact sixteenth special session was held today in Caracas within the framework of the ceremonies commemorating Liberator Simon Bolivar's bicentennial, with the participation of the Bolivarian heads of state:

The Cartagena accord members approved th board's 139th proposal for the creation of the "Jose Celestino Mutis" Andean System on Agriculture, Nutrition, Security and Environmental Preservation. The Andean Pact board also approved the Caracas 140th Proposal for cooperation in scientific and technological investigation and development among Andean countries. The two agreements were signed by the Andean Pact foreign ministers: Bolivian Marcial Tamayo Saenz, Colombian Julio Londono Paredes [as received] Ecuadorean Luis Valencia Rodriguez, Peruvian Fernando Schwalb Lopex Aldana, and Venezuelan Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco.

HONDURAN MISSION MEETS PRESIDENT BIGNONE, PRESS

PY251710 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 23 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] Yesterday Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone told a presidential mission from Honduras that he hopes that that country and Nicaragua will resolve their conflicts "peacefully" and made it clear the Argentina "cannot take sides" with either of the two Central American countries because "both supported from the very beginning Argentina's claim of sovereignty over the Malvinas."

Bignone spoke with the Honduran mission headed by Leo Valladares, who explained to Argentina's chief executive "Honduras' position on the conflict with Nicaragua."

At the end of their meeting with the president, Valladares and the other members of the mission held a press conference at the press hall of government house. During the press conference they voiced their desire that the Central American conflict "would be resolved within the regional framework, with the help of all Central American and Latin American countries."

The meeting between the Argentine president and the Honduran mission was also attended by Carlos Villanueva Doblado, Honduran ambassador in Argentina, Hector Sainz Ballesteros, Argentine ambassador in Honduras; and Alberto Dumot, Argentine deputy foreign minister.

With regard to the Malvinas issue, the Honduran representatives told Bignone that their country supports Argentina's claim of sovereignty, a problem which "we feel as our own because it is, after all, a foreign colony on Latin American soil."

Valladares, the spokesman for the group, explained his country's viewpoints concerning the Central American conflict and refused to comment on the U.S. decision to hold naval maneuvers near the coast of Nicaragua and Honduras.

USSR-U.S. WHEAT DEAL OFF, ARGENTINE SUPPLY VIEWED

For a Madrid EFE in Spanish account of the Soviet decision not to close a long-term wheat purchase deal with the United States as well as the prospects for Soviet grain purchases from Argentina, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 25 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

NEW USSR AMBASSADOR ARRIVES, MEETS PRESS

PY252008 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1345 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jul (DYN) -- Oleg Kvasov, the new Soviet ambassador, said today upon his arrival in Argentina that his main efforts will be aimed at "helping to tighten bilateral relations evenmore." He added that "equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation" between the two nations benefits "their peoples for the good of peace and international security."

Kvasov is replacing Sergey Striganov who represented his country for 4 years and retired, reportedly because of his age and ill health.

Questioned by journalists at Ezeiza International Airport, Kvasov voiced his "satisfaction over this first contact with the representatives of the Argentine news media," expressing his belief that "such contacts will be sustained, fruitful, and positive in the future." The Soviet ambassador said that "I am honored to represent my fatherland in Argentina, this great Latin American nation with which we have bonds of friendship and fruitful and growing cooperation."

He added that "on the occasion of these initial moments of my stay in Argentina, namely in this beautiful and famous city of Buenos Aires, I would like to convey my greetings and best wishes to the Argentine people toward whom the Soviet people harbor feelings of great affection and deep respect."

Kvasov added that "the good relations between various levels of the Soviet Union and Argentina are evidence of the equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries for the benefit of our peoples and the good of international peace and security."

He pointed out that "as ambassador my main task is to help tighten bilateral relations even more," adding that in this regard "I will take advantage of the positive background which our two countries have accumulated during the years we have been maintaining diplomatic relations."

The Soviet ambassador reiterated his "most cordial greetings to the Argentine people" and his "best wishes for success." Kvasov indicated that he speaks Spanish so well "because I studied it some time ago" and because "I have been to various Latin American countries on tours of duty."

Asked whether it is true that his country will not increase its purchases of Argentine grain, the diplomat said: "I will gladly answer this and other questions dealing with our bilateral relations and some international problems, if you are interested," but indicated that he would do so only after presenting his credentials to the Argentine Government. Once this step is taken the Soviet ambassador promised to answer the questions of the press.

At Ezeiza International Airport Kvasov was met by the ambassadors of East European socialist countries and those of Cuba and India. Later, at a colorful ceremony, a group of youths and children dressed in national costumes of the Soviet Union welcomed him with "bread and salt," which for the Ukranians means to "open the doors" of the house to a guest.

NATIONAL GRAIN BOARD REPORTS ON EXPORTS

PY260128 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2000 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (NA) -- The Soviet Union continues to be the main buyer of Argentine grain, buying 57 percent of the grain exported during 1982. According to statistics of the National Grain Board (JNC), that proportion was maintained during the January-May 1983 period and during last May [as published].

1982 grain exports totaled 16,662,677 tons which include 5,359,285 tons of sorghum; 5,214,214 tons of corn; 3,810,546 tons of wheat for baking; and 1,922,870 tons of soy bean, among other grains.

Out of the total 1982 grain exports, the Soviet Union imported 9,476,660 tons, including large corn imports (3,301,498 tons), wheat (2,741,468 tons), and sorghum (2,700,553 tons). Japan was second with imports of 1,174,564 tons, including 1,151,017 tons of sorghum; Spain was third with 1,112,950 tons; Iran was fourth with 857,100 tons; and Brazil was fifth with 795,260 tons.

During the January-May 1983 period, Argentine exports reached 11,302,915 tons of which almost 58 percent was baking wheat (6,475,992 tons). During this period, Argentina also exported 2,596,648 tons of corn, 1,976,645 tons of sorghum, and 97,767 tons of soy bean.

During this period, the Soviet Union purchased 6,553,382 tons of grains which represent almost 58 percent of total exports. For the Soviet Union, that amount includes 4,007 4,007,855 tons of wheat, 1,433,563 tons of corn, 1,033,478 tons of sorghum, and 78,486 tons of soy bean.

During this period, the PRC was second with 1,631,003 tons, which include 1,583,121 tons of wheat. Japan was third with 777,033 tons (748,938 tons of sorghum); Iran was fourth with 695,566 tons; and Italy was fifth with 179,795 tons.

The most active port during the January-May 1983 period was Rosario which exported 3,046,957 tons of grain. Exports through Bahia Blanca were 2,469,031 tons; through Buenos Aires 1,350,973 tons; and through San Lorenzo 1,229,092 tons. One-third of the 6,475,992 tons of wheat exported during this period was shipped from Bahia Blanca. During May the busiest port was Rosario with 775,507 tons; second was San Lorenzo with 403,225 tons; Buenos Aires with 353,548 tons; and Bahia Blanca with 288,794 tons.

RADICAL PARTY LEADER ALFONSIN INTERVIEWED

FY251855 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1032 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 25 Jul (DYN) -- Raul Alfonsin, virtual Radical Party candidate for the presidency, stated the if he becomes president and there is a subversive resurgence the armed forces will "not interfere." He also stated that he will annul the amnesty law which the military government may issue because he considers the responsibility of those who gave the orders during the struggle against terrorism "enormous."

Alfonsin made these and other statements during a lengthy chat held with the announcer of the program "Cuenta Regressiva" broadcast by television channel 11. On this occasion he also denied that his campaign is being financed with foreign funds.

Referring to human rights the presidential hopeful stated the "we are thinking of the establishment of a judicial police or something similiar" because "this delicate subject must be handled absolutely separately from the rest." He pointed out that "we are all aware of what torture in Argentina is all about," stating that "we are going to do away with torture."

When asked about the possibility of a constitutional amendment, he dismissed the possibility of one immediately. He voiced his desire to change a few points of the Constitution because "the existence of a state of siege in the modern world is not justified," he explained.

Referring to the possibility of his presidential candidacy being supported by sectors of the center, members of the popular federalist force, Alfonsin stated that "I do not intend to represent the center, nor the left nor the rightist sector" because instead of an ideology we represent a set of moral values."

He pointed out that from his position as head of the Radical Party he will appoint "a sort of cabinet" to "begin organizing" the prospective government. He pointed out that it "will be appointed before national elections" are held so that those who have to vote may get to know it before hand.

The Radical Party leader ended by pointing out that "Argentine democracy will recover the Malvinas." After noting that this is not the party's banner, he stated that "we are all going to force Great Britain to accept negotiations."

BRIEFS

AFTERNOON EDITION CEASES PUBLICATION -- Mar del Plata, 9 Jul (TELAM) -- The afternoon edition of the daily EL ATLANTICO is no longer published, but its personnel will be absorbed by the morning daily EL ATLANTICO of the same company. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2031 GMT 9 Jul 83 PY]

TRADE SURPLUS -- The Economy Ministry has reported that during the first 5 months of this year trade showed a surplus of $1.5 billion due to a fall in imports. During this period, exports reached $3,218,000,000 and imports $1,713,000,000. This represents an increase of 93.7 percent in the trade balance in comparison with the same period last year. This was possible due to a 28.9 percent reduction of imports and a 1 percent increase of exports. [Summary] [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 9 Jul 83 p 14 PY]

SALARY INCREASE -- The national executive branch has approved a salary increase of approximately 43 percent for the third quarter of this year for state employees of the judicial branch, government personnel outside the collective wage agreements, and employees of state banks. (Summary] [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 7 Jul 83 p 1 PY]

OIL WELL STARTS PRODUCTION -- A new oil well located in Loma de la Lata, south of Mendoze, has started production with an estimated daily output of 150 cubic meters of petroleum and 15,000 cubic meters of gas. This is one of the richest fields in the country, with high yields in both oil and bas. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 22 Jul 83 PY]

NEW CORVETTE LAUNCHED -- La Plata, 24 Jun (TELAM) -- Navy Commander Ruben Franco and Defense Minister Julio Martinez Vivot attended a ceremony launching the new corvette A.R.A Spiro built by the State Shipyards and Naval Factories (AFNE). This is the third corvette of a series of six. The vessel was built under license from the Voss shipyard of the FRG. It has a displacement of 1,790 tons, a length of 91.2 meters, a breadth 11.08 meters, a draft with maximum cargo of 3.41 meters, and a maximum speed of 27 knots. It is propelled by two diesel engines. It has two double mounts for 40/70 Breda machineguns, an Oto Melara 76/82 cannon, a system of MM-38 Exocet missiles, two triple mounts for torpedo launchers, and a decoy launching system, and a helicopter. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jun 83 PY]

PRESIDENT VIEWS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, DRUGS

PA251531 Paris AFP in Spanish 0037 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, 24 Jul (AFP) -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo said today in Caracas that Bolivia is waiting to see what solutions the socialist world and the Latin American countries with greater resources can offer for Bolivia's serious economic crisis.

The Bolivian president pointed out that once such positions are known a Latin American regional agreement on external debts might be proposed separately for each emergency case. Siles Zuazo stated that "just as there exists the Paris Club, with large resources, we have to establish a sort of poor countries club in order to emerge from the crisis with the aid of countries having greater resources, such as Venezuela, Mexico, Brazil, and most of the Latin American governments."

He stressed that his government still has not had any direct ties with the IMF "because we expect to emerge from this situation on our own." He also pointed out: "We are poor but proud. We are seeking negotiations by peaceful means, without pressure from the strong economies. For this reason, we wait for and study the most advisable solutions for the sovereignty of our homeland."

Regarding drug traffic, he said that Bolivia "is concerned. A joint solution should be sought by coca-producing countries such as Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia. The United States, as a nation affected by this traffic, should also participate." Siles Zuazo said: "Drug trafficking undermines the moral values that have always been a standard for an austere people like the Bolivian people; hence joint action, which will not harm anyone's sovereignty, but is a shared continental and world aspiration, must be rapidly implemented."

He also pointed out: "It is possible to fight what is harmful for our people. The victory we could achieve by joining the interests of those affected would be a splendid victory, mainly because the wicked traffic that is handled by an international mafia is even undermining the economy of some nations."

Siles Zuazo also mentioned the problems he has experienced with the separation of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left from the government. The government is now treading "democratic pathways," he affirmed.

DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTS FLOOD, DROUGHT LOSSES

PY231428 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The defense minister, who is also president of the National Civil Defense Committee, has addressed a message to the population in which he reports on the effects of the natural disasters, the droughts, and floods.

Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado begins his report by saying that the effects of those disasters can be noticed most clearly in the increase of foodstuff prices and the migration of the rural population to the urban centers of the country and to neighboring countries in search of food and work.

Minister Ortiz Mercado says that the year, meteorologically abnormal on a worldwide scale, caused two different natural phenomena in Bolivia which have led to a situation of national disaster or calamity.

Drought affects 35 percent of the territory where 90 percent of the altiplano population are living, while the rainy period also caused serious damage to the country. Damage to agriculture amounts to $5 million, to the road infrastructure $6 million, to the railways $800,000, and to cattlebreeding $2 million.

HAVANA CITES PSB ANTI-U.S. DECLARATION

FL221841 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] La Paz, Bolivia -- In a declaration issued here, the Socialist Party of Bolivia [PSB] has stated that U.S. imperialism is the main enemy standing in the way of implementing sociodemocratic changes in Bolivia. The PSB declaration charges the U.S. Embassy in Bolivia with having become a center for the coordination of activities against the Hernan Siles Zuazo-led Democratic and Popular Unity Government.

The declaration urges the Bolivian people and all progressive forces to strengthen their unity in the face of the intrigues concocted by both imperialist and reactionary forces.

DAILY SCORES COMMUNIST INFLUENCE ON FOREIGN POLICY

PY231736 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 16 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Communists and Bolivian Foreign Policy"]

[Excerpts] Sources linked to the Foreign Ministry have disclosed that this ministry is studying the appointment of ambassadors for Cuba, Nicaragua and Algeria, countries which -- as is well known -- are under regimes of Marxist leaning and in the international sphere follow the Soviet Union's designs.

There is no doubt that this decision is owed to another achievement of the Bolivian Communist Party which, despite its modest participation in the executive branch, is proving with events its great influence in decisions which determine the government's looks and character. That influence, which only seeks to strengthen the country's international position with the purpose of gradually but safely aligning it to the so-called "socialist" sphere to the undeniable detriment of its independent position, now is clearly surfacing in Bolivian foreign policy.

The public may well wonder what the country will achieve with consequences unexpected even from the government. A sensible appraisal of the consequences could show a cooling of our relationship with the United States just at a time when that country's support to the financial negotiations being carried out with the IMF for a solution to the serious Bolivian economic crisis is being sought by all means.

For these reasons the reports on activities carried out here by Cuban and Nicaraguan citizens, which go absolutely unpunished, are also a matter of great concern. These activities have caused the disgust and suspicion of neighboring countries to the point that President of Peru Belaunde Terry, who is well known for his democratic spirit, has denounced the existence of a large contraband in arms coming from Bolivia for the communist guerrillas who have caused this brother country so many deaths. The same could be said for an alleged very powerful radio station established on the border with Brazil by "technicians" of the aforementioned countries, according to an official Argentine report.

BUSINESSMAN VIEWS ECONOMIC TALKS WITH USSR

PY210149 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Jul 83 p 20

[Text] Paulo Fernando Marcondes Ferraz, president of the Werco Trading Company, stated yesterday on arriving from Moscow that the performance of the Brazilian trade delegation to the Soviet Union was adversely affected by Brazil's excessive statism.

He said that one of the main contracts provided for exports of beef and chicken and the import of a special ship for the transport of this type of merchandise. According to Marcondes Ferraz, the impasse was caused by the Brazilian authorities not allowing the National Union of Chicken Exporter [Uniao National dos Exportadores de Frango -- UNEF] to negotiate beef as well, transferring the deal to COBEC [Brazilian Warehouses and Trade Company], a government-controlled trading company. UNEF, which is made up of private producers, felt that the import of the ship is not attractive only for chicken sales.

Marcondes Ferraz added that the problem with that contract has had repercussions and that all negotiations were adversely affected.

Marcondes Ferraz explained that the Soviet Union negotiated with Brazil through the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. As far as the ministry is concerned, he said that no progress was made; it may have been achieved by the committee.

Regarding reports by CACEX [Foreign Trade Department] that Brazil agreed to import 20,000 barrels of petroleum daily, and managed to sell soybeans and beef, Marcondes Ferraz said that he was not formally aware of such results.

What I know is that the dissension over importing the ship has upset the Soviets.

Marcondes Ferraz stated that the Soviets consider petroleum a "fine product" and that they do not generally negotiate it in exchange for other products. He added that he had no information regarding possible import agreements obtained by Brazil.

Marcondes Ferraz stated that as far as the construction of the Ilha Grande hydroelectric dam in Brazil is concerned, it has been decided that it will have 20 percent of its equipment from the Soviet Union, but that the government has not yet decided the date for the construction of the dam.

BRIEFS

BAHIA URANIUM QUALITY -- Rio de Janeiro -- According to Nuclebras [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] technicians, the uranium from the Lagoa Real deposits in Bahia State is of a quality comparable to the best in the world. The extracting process is technically easy and economically advantageous. The Lagoa Real deposits have reserves of 93,140 tons of uranium and is the second greatest reserve in Brazil. That of Itatiaia, in Ceara State, with 142,500 tons, is the greatest reserve in the country and the second largest in the world. [Summary] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Jul 83 p 25 PY]

GOLD PRODUCTION FIGURES -- Mines Minister Cesar Cals has reported that in the first half of 1983 Brazil's gold production reached almost 19 tons. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Jul 83 PY]

COMMANDER OF U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET ARRIVES

PY251636 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Excerpt] In response to an invitation extended by Navy Commander in Chief Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, U.S. Atlantic Fleet Commander Admiral Wesley McDonald arrived in Santiago yesterday. Admiral McDonald is accompanied by a delegation of high-ranking U.S. Navy officers.

FINANCE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR U.S. 24 JULY

PY251645 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Finance Minister Carlos Caceres traveled to New York last night to meet Chilean creditors and conclude a final agrement on the renegotiation of the foriegn debt for 1983 and 1984. The minister will also sign a $1.3 billion-loan.

Central Bank President Hernan Felipe Errazuriz will travel to the United States today. He and Minister Caceres are due to meet with IMF representatives.

AFL-CIO, ICFTUO SUPPORT WORKERS FREEDOM

PY251446 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 24 Jul (EFE) -- Leaders of the AFL-CIO and the International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations [ICFTUO] announced today that the campaign designed to draw the attention of the world union movement to the Chilean case will be reactivated.

Enzo Fricso, an Italian union leader and spokesman for the joint group that visited Chile, held a press conference to explain that "we will bring out the cases of arrested, banished and exiled union leaders in order to obtain more solidarity for Childean labor leaders in their quest for freedom."

The Italian labor leader said that "it would be difficult to find a country with an economic crisis as bad as it is in Chile, but the worst thing is that lack of freedom because one must have freedom in order to be able to struggle for bread."

The spokesman of the group which visited Chile for 3 days and met with banished union leaders and with the president of the supreme court pledged his full support to the National Workers Command, its President Rudolfo Seguel, and especially to the peaceful protests.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT LEADER VALDES INTERVIEWED

PM221315 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 16 Jul 83 p 11

[Interview with Chilean Christian Democratic Party leader Gabriel Valdes by Piero Benetazzo in Santiago on 15 July]

[Excerpt] Santiago, 15 July -- "Now it is necessary to form a multiparty committee in which all the parties of the right, left and center will work together.

The country must be shown that the political parties are capable of forming a government -- indeed, even before a government, a democratic alternative to the regime."

Question: Has the protest served some purpose, then?

Answer: Very much. It was the expression of a major collective will to rebuild the homeland. We are united and starting to move toward living together, freely. We live amid abnormality and want to return to normality, a normality without violence, either rightwing or leftwing. Our peaceful protests have made possible a channel of expression for society's dissatisfaction and desire for change. If we had not organized them Chile would now be involved in a spiral of violence.

Question: Does that mean you will be organizing more of them?

Answer: Now we also have the legitimization of the law, because the judgment of our release is clear and simple: For the first time in 10 years Chilean citizens have the right of dissent and its public expression. And if the government fails to unerstand that the majority of the population do not want the regime the protest will increase. We are determined to keep it within peaceful bounds because democracy is never born of violence. But we do not have much time. Because unless the outrage expressed by the country is heeded there is a danger of a repetition in Chile of what has already happened in El Salvador and Nicaragua. [answer ends]

Question: But what do you plan to do now; what could be the first steps?

Answer: The multiparty committee. In the past few days all the other parties have made known to us their support and solidarity. And it is necessary to progress from the mere demonstration of protest to the drafting of a joint program. We seek a basic accord for building a democracy that will work. We will work on a broad social pact between workers, employers, and the state. Here the state is destroyed; it must be rebuilt. Because not only must the state be the motive force behind economic activity, but it must not remain neutral in the face of great poverty and unemployment in a country where for the past 2 years one family in three has not experienced the dignity of employment. It will take at least 4-5 years before we can end the present terrible poverty. For the time being we are trying to gradually increase our scope for action, to emerge from a situation that is dangerous partly because of its potential for violence. As I have already told you, we want dialogue -- but a dialogue based on respect, a dialogue involving the government and the church.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS INDICTED BY APPELLATE COURT

PY231717 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0357 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 22 Jul (EFE) -- Eighteen persons, who had been charged by the government for disturbing public order and for violating the State Security Law, were indicted by the "Aguirre Cerda" Appellate Court, one of two such courts in Santiago.

Of nine petitions submitted to the court by the Interior Ministry, Judge Jorge Medina has decided to proceed on two of them, and he has transferred to the other seven to the Military Court because they refer to cases of "mistreatment of Carabineros on duty."

From a total of 31 petitions, Judge Humberto Espejo indicted 16 persons, and let the others go free for lack of evidence. Three women for whom petitions were filed were released on bail.

These persons were all arrested on 12 July, the day of the third national day of protest.

'HOY' DIRECTOR DECRIES REGIME'S DEAFNESS

PY2211350 Santiago HOY in Spanish 20-26 Jul 83 p 5

[From the "The Director's Column:" "There Is No Worse Deafness..." by Emilio Filippi]

[Excerpts] The official spokesmen, with obstinate blindness and no less incredible deafness, systematically refuse to admit to some events which decisively reflect Chilean reality. Let us look into this:

1. The overwhelming majority of the country is dissatisfied. Several factors contribute to this dissatisfaction. The economic policy, the political leadership, the violation of rights and dignity of the person, the abuse and arbitrariness are some of the reasons which explain the general dissatisfaction. But the government insists in pretending that it is not aware of that situation and responds with deceitful arguments which have nothing to do with the core of the matter. And instead of proposing real changes, it persists in the tendency of seeking small repairs to temporarily fix the structural problems. Moreover, the government attributes the origin of the dissatisfaction to the selfish maneuvers of the opposition, as if the opposition could have in itself the possibility of convincing the people of something in which it is not certain.

2. This decade-long campaign to discredit the political parties has had no effect. Many of the failures attributed to the governments of parties are not only applicable to the current regime, but it exceeds them by far. The obvious advantages of democracy, however, have no comparison with authoritarianism. This by no means compensates for the lack of public freedom and authoritarianism's extended exercise of power.

3. The silencing of certain events does not mean that they no longer exist. For instance, on Tuesday, 12 July, in an overwhelming and lively manner, the people expressed their protests by clanging pots and pans and by peacefully expressing their dissatisfaction. And that was heard even by the deaf. But according to the government, nothing of the sort happened, or had very little importance.

And what is worse, the people know that the official deafness persists and that it seems to have no cure.

4. The country cannot understand the frequent contradictions of the government and of the pro-government press. Both the government and its publishers know that the existing dissatisfaction is not "part of an international campaign of Soviet Communism." It is clear that the objective of the new offensive of terror is to discredit those who propose the quick return to democracy.

5. The truth is that communism is not leading the opposition. The assessment of these events is indispensable to seek an overall solution to the crisis affecting us. No one can remain idle while seeing the country confronted with tremendous difficulties, without any national agreement to reach a solution that is as reasonable as possible. No law or Constitution can assume the unchangeable nature of a regime when the coexistence of the people is in question. Positive laws are characterized precisely by the fact that they can be changed and updated, according to social and political needs. However, the stagnation of the legal order generally leads to the erection of unsurmountable barriers between citizens and government. The logical and patriotic thing to do is to seek formulas so that the appropriate change be made in the most effective and peaceful manner. To play blind in view of this need is to impose a painful and lengthy sacrifice on the entire nation.

GOVERNMENT PAPER REACTS TO STATE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT

PY221543 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 22 Jul 83 p 4

[Editorial note published in government newspaper PATRIA immediately below an EFE report on statement by Department of State Spokesman John Hughes on freedom of the press in Paraguay]

[Text] We are not quite sure whether we should doubt the seriousness of the news agency EFE or the good will of those down here who supplied the information on which Mr Hughes based his cautious statement. It is true that Radio Nanduti is a "popular means of communication" but it is not the only one because there are at least 20 others perhaps even more "popular" in Paraguay. This is a typical case of "lack of information." The same applies to "public participation" through Radio Nanduti, because most of the radio stations allow the people to particpate after taking the appropriate precautions to avoid violating the law, public interest, and the rules of coexistence. This shows further lack of information. As to Zuccolillo, whose name has been changed to Nicolas instead of Aldo [in the EFE report], he was not "arrested" by the police but imprisoned in keeping with a court order, that is as a result of the ruling of the appropriate judge in a case which for the time being involves a violation of the law on contempt of court, which is also based on clear-cut constitutional principles. In any case, the claim that the measures against Zuccolillo have been caused by "an editorial critical of President Stroessner's administration" is sheer nonsense because if that was indeed the reason for his imprrisonment, and taking into account ABC COLOR's permanently critical editorials, the director of this daily would have spent the last 10 years in jail. We hope that EFE-Asuncion will correct the information which it provides or has provided to Mr Hughes, as it presente a partial, distorted, and biased picture of the situation. This is the least it can do.

IAPA PROTESTS, REGIME RESPONDS ON PRESS ISSUES

PY231852 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 23 Jul 83 p 7

[Text of communique released on Asuncion on 22 July by Juan Carlos Romero and Marcos Wilson, representatives of the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA), sent to Paraguay by IAPA President Andres Garcia Lavin]

[Text] The IAPA mission which arrived in the Republic of Paraguay, formed by Dr Juan Carlos Romero of El TRIBUNO of Salta, Argentina, and Mr Marcos Wilson of O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, of Sao Paulo, Brazil, has had meetings with Anibal Fernandez, information and culture under secretary of the Presidency of the Republic; Dr Miguel Angel Bestard, under secretary of the Interior Ministry; Dr Rodney Elpidio Acevedo and Dr Francisco Barreiro Maffiodo, under secretaries of the Foreign Ministry; and with Eugenio Jacquet, senator for the Colorado Party. During the meetings, the concern of IAPA was expressed to the officials over various events which have been taking place in Paraguay and which hamper the free exercise of journalistic activities in this country. The following subjects were discussed:

1. The detention of ABC COLOR Director Aldo Zuccolillo on 15 July, indicted by Judge Edgar Stanley for refusing to disclose the source of information for the publication of two written statements by Lawyer Sarah Riva de Vasconcellos, published in said daily on 9 and 14 February this year.

In this connection it should be observed that the ethical norms guiding journalism throughout the world establish the secrecy of sources of information as a moral condition. Court verdicts on this subject have confirmed on various occasions that this secrecy is inviolable. Mr Aldo Zuccolillo has only done his duty as a newsman and this mission is therefore convinced that Paraguayan justice will act with the balance required by the case, releasing the ABC director from his unjust imprisonment.

2. The temporary suspension for 30 days of Radio Nanduti as of 9 July by an administrative order of Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro because of the broadcasting of live journalistic programs, in many cases criticising officials, which the executive branch considers "were disturbing public order and creating social alarm." Later the National Telecommunications Administration issued Resolution 989 which forces radio stations to submit their programs 1 month in advance and also clearly stipulates the prohibition of such direct broadcasts.

The resolution also requires an authorization by that administration in order to establish radio connections with foreign radio stations. The IAPA mission expressed the opinion that the task of radio reporting will be hampered if this resolution is applied, since the sontaneous nature of radio reporting makes it impossible to schedule it so long in advance. Therefore, if this resolution is enforced, it would be an attack against the freedom of expression, clearly provided for in Article 73 of the Paraguayan Constitution.

3. A circular letter dated 3 June 1983 requires the authorization of the Paraguayan Central Bank for all types of imports, that of newsprint for dailies, among other things. During June and until the present day of July this year, the daily ABC COLOR has not been able to obtain a single import permit, a situation which, in the near future, will stop the publishing of the daily when its newsprint stock is exhausted.

4. As of last 12 April, the trucks distributing ABC COLOR to the interior of the country have been systematically detained at various points of the main highways. Plainclothesmen and policemen in uniform asked the drivers for their identification documents and made them wait while they were checked. Hours were lost in this way and there were delays of from 1 to 12 hours during a period until the middle of May. Some of the trucks reached their points of destination with a delay of 14 hours in comparison with their normal schedules. On 11 May policemen in uniform surrounded the ABC building in Asuncion and stopped the appearance of the daily for 3 hours. As of 20 May, all these measures have been discontinued.

5. They also informed the officials about the concern of the IAPA at the detention of several newsmen in this country. After these concerns had been expressed, the information information and interior under secretaries said on behalf of the Paraguayan executive branch:

1. "Although the detention of the ABC director has been ordered by the judicial branch, they do not doubt that the situation will be solved by the courts with balance and in a short time."

2. They also said that "in Paraguay there is no harassment of the news media; the government guarantees full respect for the freedom of expression and no media will be persecuted by the executive branch for what it has published."

3. Regarding the radios, particularly Radio Nanduti, Interior Ministry Under Secretary Miguel Angel Bestard said: "Radio Nanduti will continue functioning normally in the future." He did not believe that any new suspensions would occur. "There will also be no advance censoring of radio broadcasts."

4. Regarding the difficulties of the vehicles distributing the daily ABC in the interior, Dr Bestard said that "they were temporary and affected vehicles of all the media, not anyone in particular, and they will not occur again."

5. Regarding the importation of newsprint for the press, he stated that "the government does not believe that the Paraguayan Central Bank discriminates in the granting of permits."

In conclusion, the IAPA mission regrets leaving this country at a time when Mr Aldo Zuccolillo is still in detention.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA -- The government has appointed Dr Luis Gonzalez Arias new ambassador to the Argentine Republic. [Summary] [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 12 Jul 83 p 9 PY]

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR -- Tatsuo Yamagushi, the newly appointed Japanese ambassador, has presented his credentials to President Alfredo Stroessner. [Summary] [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 12 Jul 83 p 12 PY]

INCOMING SALVADORAN AMBASSADOR -- Incoming Salvadoran Ambassador Lieutenant Colonel Eduardo Casanova Sandoval has presented his credentials to Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 8 Jul 83 p 8 PY]

LAP PRESIDENT REPLACED -- The government has designated Major General Gerardo Alberto Johansen as head of the board of directors of LAP (Paraguayan Airlines). He will replace Major General Luis Alberto Gonzalez Ravetti. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 19 Jul 83 p 8 PY]

IDB APPROVES YACURETA AWARD -- IDB Executive Carlos Knaaps has sent a note to President Alfredo Stroessner notifying him of the IDB decision to approve the contract awarded for the construction of the civil engineering works of the Yacyreta project. The note also explains that the disbursement and amortization periods of the corresponding loan have been extended for 2 years. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 8 July 83 p 9 PY]

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE ON SHINING PATH, DEATH PENALTY

PY251630 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 19 Jul 83 p 7

[Undated interview with Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde by EL DIA director Jorge Otero Menendez in Lima]

[Excerpt] [Question] What about terrorism?

[Answer] The Shining Path movement, which calls itself a Marxist-Leninist-Maoist movement, has never dared participate in an electoral contest. In the 1980 elections, their appeal to vote blank yielded no significant results. The blank vote percentage was normal, as in any other election; However, they may have supported a candidate from the extreme left. In the 1980 elections, results were clear: Popular Action, the movement that supported my candidacy, won 46 percent of the vote; Villanueva's APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], 25 percent; and Bedoja's Christian Popular Party, around 10 percent. Those were the main winners. The rest of the ballots were shared by numerous other parties. Many parties won seats in Congress because the requirement that a minimum elector support of 5 percent must be obtained in order to win a seat was not approved. Had it been approved, parties would have had a different number of representatives in Congress.

[Question] And what can you tell us about terrorism as a problem that young democracies have to cope with?

[Answer] Well, those actions are crimes. Sabotage and crime. In a relatively calm town, a municipal employee or even the mayor suddenly turns up murdered. Or a schoolteacher at another town. Or, at another one, instead of chieftains -- this class disappeared as land reform did away with latifundia -- a rather wealthy peasant. They would murder them in an exceptionally brutal way in order to sow terror and get on the front page of the newspapers. Crime always appears on the front page.

[Question] Do you think the constitution gives you enough powers to cope with the problem?

[Answer] Indeed. Some rights can be suspended, as we have done in some areas, but there is no death penalty....

[Question] Do you advocate the death penalty?

[Answer] I personally do because it helps to save lives. I am for saving lives even at the expense of enforcing the death penalty. To enforce the death penalty does not mean to use it frequently.

[Question] The constitution sets forth exceptional measures in only two cases: The state of siege, which must be approved by congress, and the state of emergency, which must be approved by the Council of Ministers. How is the possibility that the president might make the armed forces responsible for public order interpreted?

[Answer] If the police are found to be lacking, they can be put under the armed forces command. In the case of Ayacucho, only one-third of the department and neighboring provinces have been hit by terrorism. This area covers 2.5 percent of the national territory and accounts for 3 percent of the population and 1 percent of the gross domestic product.

This low contribution to the gross domestic product in relation to the area and the population is the reason why the region has little political significance. There are other regions that are more important from the political viewpoint. The cities of Arequipa, Trujillo, Puno, and Iquitos have considerable political influence because of their substantial contribution to the gross domestic product. Any incident in those cities would affect the economy. But, in this case, the terrorist-striken area is not very productive. We hope it will be in the future. We are supplying it with electric power for that purpose.

[Question] Therefore, the Shining Path poses no serious problems...?

[Answer] In Peru, revolutions have taken place in Arequipa, in the north, or in several other areas. But never in Ayacucho although this region has historical significance because it is the place where the last battle for independence was fought. However, it has not been a key region for the Peruvian political life.

AYACUCHO PARALYZED BY SHINING PATH STRIKE

PY251942 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1514 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Lima, 25 Jul (EFE) -- Almost the entire city of Ayacucho, located 575 km southeast of Lima, was paralyzed today by fear that the "Shining Path," a group with a Maoist orientation that had "decreed" a 48-hour stoppage in that city, might take reprisals. This was confirmed by Panfilo Moreira, prefect of Ayacucho, during a phone call made from that city to the local radio station "Radiogramas del Peru."

The prefect disclosed that several explosions took place in the city last night and that today the public transport service is not operating "and has almost stopped completely in the city." The prefect pointed out that the Political-Military Command of the Ayacucho emergency zone had not issued any communique on the situation. Panfilo Moreira disclosed that the "Shining Path" had distributed leaflets in schools and markets announcing the 48-hour stoppage and even a "state of siege" since the group pointed out on the leaflets that nobody should leave their homes in the city after 1800 "for the benefit of their own security." The leaflets distributed by the "Shining Path" ordering the stoppage "have been distributed throughout the entire city," said the prefect.

Last Saturday, the terrorists raided "La Voz de Huamanga" radio station in Ayacucho and made a call for this unusual stoppage. Press reports issued here today also pointed out that fear prevails in Ayacucho. Hundreds of members of the police forces and the Army, supported by light armored cars, are constantly patrolling the city and protecting strategic points.

BRIEFS

FISHING SECTOR PRODUCTION -- Despite serious damage caused by the El Nino phenomenon, the fishing sector has produced resources worth $100 million. The fishing minister said that the fishing sector produced $100 million during the first 3 months of year and noted that 77 percent of this amount originated from frozen fish and fishmeal exports. [Summary] [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jul 83 PY]

U.S. INVESTORS PROTECTED BY NEW BILL

PY221931 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 13 Jul 83 p 5

[Excerpt] The Council of State yesterday approved a draft bill which seeks to "protect U.S. investors exclusively from contingencies of a political nature, comprising all or some of the risks of currency unchangeability, expropriation, war, or any other conflict wiich may alter internal public order."

The draft bill approved -- by which the Agreement on Encouragement of Investment, signed between Uruguay and the United States in December 1982, is approved -- does not cover protection against "the commercial or industrial risks that the beneficiaries from this law may take while conducting their business."

According to the report from the Foreign Relations Committee of the legislative body, "the objective of the said agreement is to achieve an inflow of investments by smoothing its operation and granting stable guarantees for these investments, which, in the end, will lead to fostering economic development."

The report also establishes that the OPIC [Overseas Private Investment Corporation] is the U.S. Government agency which will be in charge of whatever is covered by the agreement.

The establishment of this organization, the committee notes, "stems from the idea of encouraging U.S. private capital to share in the social and economic development of the countries in this area, furthering the objectives of assistance to boost development."

COLORADO LEADER SANGUINETTI CHARGES AIDE DETAINED

PY222240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1337 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 22 Jul (AFP) -- Colorado Party leader Julio Maria Sanguinetti charged today that his closest political collaborator has been detained. She was forced into a military vehicle where a hood was placed on her head, and she was taken to an unknown place where she was questioned and threatened.

According to Sanguinetti, the incident took place on Wednesday, 20 July. The political leader, who refused to disclose the name of the person in question, said that she is a teacher, is a Colorado Party assistant as well as his personal assistant. Sanguinetti said that his assistant "did not experience any physical abuse, but that they broke her glasses and took away her sweater."

The political leader said that the objective of the questioning was to harass the person in question, and that the whole situation reminded her of a similar situation in which she was ill-treated in view of the political activities she had carried out against the 1973 coup d'etat. Sanguinetti added that the questioning was also directed at the activities I carry out since the person in question is closely linked to me. After the questioning, which lasted 4 hours, a hood was again placed on her head and she was released at the obelisk, located around 2 km from downtown Montevideo.

GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGES RECEIPT OF CASTRO NOTE

FL251603 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0222 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- In its reply to a Contadora Group message, Cuba has offered its cooperation in negotiating peace with dignity in Central America, the Mexican presidency has reported.

The Cuban reply, which is signed by President Fidel Castro, expressed the Cuban support for the noble purposes outlined in the Cancun Declaration issued by the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama -- the member countries of the Contadora Group. Havana told the Mexican Government that Cuba will support a peaceful, negotiated solution of the Central American conflict since the use of force will not resolve but rather will worsen the underlying tensions. The official communique states that Castro has sent the same reply to the presidents of Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES BOLIVAR ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

FL252215 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2012 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Let us stop the belligerent hand of irrationality before we find our legitimate desire for peace and development turned into ashes, Mexican President de la Madrid pleaded here today. He warned that a generalized war will yield no victory for anyone but will signal the destruction of the real possibilities for coexistence. We still have time to prevent fear, destruction, hunger, inequality, and death from rising like a wall against the aspirations of the world, he added.

The Mexican chief of state presided over this morning's ceremony to unveil a portrait of Simon Bolivar and cancelled a commemorative posted stamp of the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of the American liberator. De la Madrid stressed that we do have a future and will not be overcome by skepticism and troubles. He said that we Latin Americans have never been a people without purpose and we have so demonstrated it during these trying times, as in the case of the Central American crisis where we have committed the principles and values that comprise our national conscience. He emphasized the need to assume a Bolivarian attitude at this time when peace represents the moral counterpoint of war and the last chance for the development of nations.

Today, the gap in Western models has forced us to consider the crisis as a proper time to reflect, he said, pointing to the fact that for centuries we have faced the challenge of maintaining a national conscience in a world threatened by hegemonies and drives toward dependency and domination. We must understand, he added, that the spread of armed struggle will only yield entire contingents of defeated groups and pathetic conditions for the generations who want to have the right to determine their own destiny within the Bolivarian ideals of freedom, justice, and equality.

He stressed that the validity of Bolivar is not only eternal, but as we err in separating from each other, his mandate of keeping us united looms larger. He said that in trying times, when we are making arduous efforts, we see in Bolivar the faith of one who fears no precipice and sees no catastrophes. His strengths in the face of difficult tests were his integrity, capacity for work, and his love for the people.

The Bolivarian aspiration, he added, is not a region's dream of returning to a basic coherence which, in reality, it never had. But rather, it points toward the consolidation of the plurality which has always defined it.

The tasks today, as always, are to communicate among ourselves, complying strictly to proper manners, and thus opening the paths to cooperation and solidarity.

The great America, as the Liberator called it, still awaits the determined and firm actions of its governments to foster understanding, De la Madrid said. In closing, he stressed: We Latin Americans, I am convinced, will find a new dawn for our peoples.

GOVERNMENT FINES U.S. TUNA BOAT, SEIZES CATCH

FL251825 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0005 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Ensenada, Baja California, 23 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- A 300,000 peso fine (approximately $2,000) has been imposed on the U.S. tuna boat Laurie Ann, which was caught fishing in Mexican waters.

Hernan Mateus, a federal delegate of the Fisheries Secretariat has reported that 100 tons of tuna had been seized from the ship's storage compartment.

The ship was captured by the Mexican Navy in the vicinity of Punta Eugenia, near Cedros Island, south of the port of Ensenada.

POLICE BREAK UP TEACHERS DEMONSTRATION, 30 HURT

FL221010 Bridgetown CANA in English 0142 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, July 21, CANA-REUTER -- At least 30 people were injured here today when riot police broke up a teachers demonstration, eyewitnesses said.

They said more than 500 riot police wielding clubs and waterhoses charged the crowd of 3,000 teachers who had paralysed traffic for three hours at the city's busiest intersection.

Early reports at least 30 people were injured, including ten teachers who were taken to hospital, a Red Cross spokesman said.

The demonstrators were protesting against government plans to close a 7,000-student teachers' university in the capital.

Rally organisers said it was the first violent police repression of a demonstration in central Mexico City since the mid-1970's.

BRIEFS

REDUCED PURCHASING POWER - The purchasing power of the average national minimum wage has fallen 18.1 percent in the first 6 months of this year, according to the Bank of Mexico's consumer price index and the National Commission for Minimum Wages. The analysis is based on a 420.3-peso minimum wage. [Summary] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 7 Jul 83 p 9 PA]

AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCE ARREST OF SUSPECTED BOMBERS

PA251711 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1658 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Last-minute reports indicate that two men have been arrested in connection with the placement of bombs in the capital city. At 2200 last night, units of the National Guard and the National Department of Investigations arrested Humberto Sanchez Miranda, 39, and his brother Roberto Sanchez Miranda, at their home on Mariano Arosemena Street. These individuals are thought to be responsible for the terrorist activities of the past few days.

G-2 Chief on Arrest

PA251856 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1710 GMT 25 Jul 83

[News conference given by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, G-2 of the Panamanian National Guard General Staff, at National Guard headquarters in Panama City, questioners unidentified; broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] [Diaz Herrera] ... representatives of the broadcast and print media, on behalf of the National Guard General Command and out of respect for the public, our duty to keep the community abreast of events through the media, as in this case.

We have met here to hold a brief news conference -- because we are still at the investigation stage -- to report the arrest of Humberto Sanchez Miranda, a 39-year-old Panamanian, and also to present his brother, Roberto Sanchez Miranda. Particularly in the case of the former, we have full evidence of his involvement in the terrorist acts that have been taking place in Panama City. This includes the bombing on 13 July at the Ancon Inn bar, up to the latest bombing at Banco Nacional de Panama.

Fortunately, no serious damage was caused and only one person was wounded, but only slightly. All indications are that this is the same man that placed the pipe bombs in various places in the city. Only in one case was a bottle used. This was a change in method, but generally the same pattern was followed, that is, pipe bombs were used.

We must report that this man had been a member of the National Department of Investigation, DENI, for 9 years. He worked in the narcotics section there. According to a preliminary examination by a psychiatrist, he shows some mental disturbances in his personality. However, this is only a preliminary, unofficial assessment, from the technical viewpoint. Miranda acted with full knowledge of his actions, but there are signs of mental disturbance, according to Doctor Garcia Balabarca, who is a psychiatrist working for the National Guard.

His brother is also under investigation. Both have been placed at the orders of the Attorney General's Office through the Auxiliary Prosecutor's Office headed by Isaac Chang Vega. They are already conducting an investigation to begin proceedings to indict them and then transfer them to the appropriate judicial authorities according to the laws that apply in this case. The newly promulgated Penal Code applies in such cases.

We are going to present these men to you briefly, for humane reasons, and also so as not to hinder the remaining investigations. In the meantime, we are opening a brief interval in case you have any questions.

[Questioner] [Passage indistinct] can it be said this is antigovernment dissident group?

[Diaz Herrera] We will have to determine this, particularly during the expansion of investigations by the Attorney General's Office. It will have to be seen if this was a group, because thus far it does not look like it was. Up to this time it looks like he is involved, with his brother as an accomplice.

Naturally, like any other government office, the DENI has grown, and it may include nonsympathizers, or people who have problems or are disgruntled for specific or personal reasons. However, we would not say this is a case of dissidence from a group because nothing indicates this.

[Questioner] [Words indistinct] is anybody else behind this? Is there any indication that these people are part of any [word indistinct] organization?

[Diaz Herrera] We have no clear evidence at this time, but thus far we are ruling out any real political links. This man had sent some letters in the past. An additional fact is that he has stated he was linked with, and has confessed to committing, some isolated actions in the past, including a bombing at the Panama City municipal offices at the time Diomedes Concepcion was mayor. He said he placed it.

Therefore, he was involved, and probably his brother, because his brother has admitted that he purchased chemicals. We are holding his brother as a possible accomplice. But we have no doubt that this is the man who placed the pipe bombs, or devices, that went off in Panama City in the last 2 weeks.

Party Links Bombings to Repression

PA231718 Panama City YA in Spanish 23 Jul 83 pp 1, 13

[Communique issued by the Panamanian Workers Socialist Party (PST) on 20 July]

[Text] The PST wants to make public its position on the bomb attacks that have taken place in the last few days in Panama City.

First of all, all terrorist actions are desperate moves by groups that have no links to the masses.

Second, isolated terrorism serves only to provide the dominant classes and their gorillas with an excuse for reducing the workers' democratic liberties; it has been used for this purpose in the past, often by paramilitary groups that were seeking an excuse to implement antipopular measures.

Last week's bombing leads us to believe -- because of the irrational choice of objectives (the targets being schools, "amusement" centers, and shops), and because of the "group's" amazing ability to place three bombs per day without being detected -- that the hand that is holding the strings in this dirty business is linked to shady interests that hope to create a state of panic among the people, to prepare the way for the implementation of antipopular measures and for a further reduction of democratic liberties in our country.

Thus, we reject not only the attacks but the statement by Mr Dulcidio Gonzalez, who, using the bombs as an excuse, wants to impose his policy, which favors intervention in Central America, support for the Yankees, the severance of relations with Cuba and Nicaragua, and repression of leftist and popular labor unions and political organizations that are only claiming their rights.

Finally, the PST alerts the workers and the people in general that they must speak up against any attempt to implement repression, using the bombings as an excuse, and that they must do this now more than ever, at a time when imperialism is attacking the fraternal Central American people and when Panama's business sectors is demanding massive dismissals, price hikes (for staples such as milk), and antilabor reforms of the labor code.

'COMIC PARADE' MIMICS U.S. INTERVENTION IN C.A.

PA202245 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Jul 83 pp D-12, D-10

[Text] According to reports furnished by a spokesman of the Movement of Anti-Interventionist Youth of Panama [Movimiento de Juventudes Antiintervencionistas de Panama], the main themes of the participants in a comic parade carried out yesterday to commemorate the Sandinist revolution's fourth anniversary were a protest against U.S. intervention in Central America and support for the Sandinist revolution and the Salvadoran revolution. According to the source, this parade consisted of a group of disguised people who mimicked U.S. intervention in El Salvador and Nicaragua. The source added that the parade was organized by the Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People, the Panamanian-Nicaraguan Friendship Institute, and the Movement of Anti-Interventionist Youth of Panama.

In addition, the source said that also participating in the parade were union organizations, representatives of CONATO [National Council of Organized Workers], the People's Party, the PST [Workers Socialist Party], the FER [Revolutionary Student Front], the FEP [Federation of Panama Students], the PRT [Revolutionary Party of the Workers], and Christian rank and file communities. The parade originated at Urraca Square at 0715, went to the U.S. Embassy, followed along Central Avenue, and stopped in Santa Ana Square, where a meeting and musical performances alluding to the Sandinist revolution's anniversary were held. The National Guard and the demonstrators maintained order throughout the demonstrations.

NATIONAL GUARD COMMAND INVITED TO VISIT CANAL

PA220446 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Members of the Canal Commission have invited the National Guard's High Command to visit the Miraflores Locks to be briefed on the progress of canal projects. Members of the High Command, led by Colonel Manuel Antonio Noriega, were welcomed by Deputy Canal Commission Administrator Fernando Manfredo.

At Miraflores the officers visited the control tower, where Carlos Alvarado, Chief of the Engineering and Planning Section, Locks Division, explained the operation extensively for the visitors. The visit included brief lectures in which the plan for increased participation of Panamanians at all job levels that is being implemented by the Canal Commission was explained to the visitors. The target of the plan is to bring the total number of Panamanian pilots up to 50 percent by 1990. A briefing on plans for widening the Gaillard Cut was given. The lecturers on these topics were Raymond George and Guillermo Van Hoorde, respectively. Following the lectures, the visitors were escorted to Pedro Miguel wharf, where they boarded a launch to partially transit the canal, through the Gaillard Cut to Gamboa. At the end of the tour, Manfredo hosted a luncheon at his home, which was attended by members of the National Guard, Canal Commission, and Panamanian press. At his home, Manfredo addressed his guests, mentioning the projects to be developed for the best operation of the waterway.

BELIZE

POLICE COMMISSIONER REPORTS ON ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN

FL251846 Bridgetown CANA in English 2124 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, July 23, CANA -- Belize's commissioner of police, Maxwell Samuels, says that some 150 million U.S. dollars worth of marijuana was confiscated here in 1982.

Samuels was speaking at the first meeting of a campaign by the Belize City Lions Club to increase public consciousness of the levels of drug abuse in Belize.

The commissioner said that a few years ago the drug problem in Belize was insignificant. There was some marijuana, but very little heroine and cocaine.

Samuels said however that with the help from Mexico and the United States, the Belize police campaign against marijuana producers had resulted in 628 prosecutions and 350 convictions involving Belizeans, Americans, Salvadorans, Germans and Swedes.

The northern parts of the country, mainly the Corozal and Orange Walk districts, have been found to be amenable to marijuana production.

In one recent raid police arrested two Belizeans and a Honduran after allegedly finding in their possession seven and a half tons of compressed marijuana.

COSTA RICA

COMMUNIST PLAN TO OCCUPY ATLANTIC ZONE 'UNCOVERED'

PA260007 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 11 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] Confidential government sources have revealed that Cuba and Nicaragua are training Costa Ricans to stage subversive actions in the country's Atlantic Zone.

LA REPUBLICA today expands on the exclusive report it published yesterday regarding a communist plan to "occupy Limon" that was uncovered by the government.

According to the plan, once Limon was occupied, the operation would extend toward the banana region with a clear objective: to take over the region's airports.

The first airports that would fall into the hands of the subversives would be those at Guapiles, Roxana, Ticaban, Cocori, Rio Frio, La Estrella, and "La Suerte" (a ranch).

Nicaraguan advisers would be in charge of directing the initial phase of the operation. The electric power plant of "Pais" in Baja Talamanca would also be taken.

Nicaraguans would provide logistic and human support if necessary.

The following individuals, who were trained first in Cuba and later in Nicaragua, are training peasants in the banana region: the surname of one of them is Nunez; he has a well-known communist history in the region. Another, also named Nunez, studied explosives. There are also Gutierrez in Neguev and Guacimo, Herrera, Hernandez (infiltrated Nicaraguan), Fernandez Acuna, and others.

The weapons have already been transferred to a secret place by means of several vehicles with the following registration numbers: 66146, 65296, 2123, and C-50077.

The blow that the communists want to strike in the Atlantic zone is aimed at controlling territory and demending a number of things in order to justify the aid received by them from Nicaragua and Cuba.

A ranking Executive Branch official said that the plan to "occupy Limon" that LA REPUBLICA reported yesterday and "the occupation of the rest of the zone" was timely uncovered by the government. Otherwise, "we would be lamenting a serious situation today."

15 RURAL RADIO STATIONS FORM NETWORK, ELECT BOARD

PA212126 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 9 Jul 83 p 8

[Text] The National Rural Radio Stations Network [Union Nacional de Emisoras Rurales -- UNER] has been created. It is composed of 15 radio stations in remote parts of Costa Rica. Its goal is to demonstrate that local radio stations are of great importance to their respective provinces or communities.

The idea of merging regional radio stations was born 3 years ago, but it was not until a few weeks ago that the radio stations were actually able to merge within a single organization.

UNER's first board of directors was chosen at the first meeting of the 15 radio stations' representatives. It is chaired by Emilio Piedra Jimenez, a well-known radio personality. Gilbert Coto is the treasurer, and Marta de Davila is secretary. The other members are Eduardo Barrantes, Jorge Salgado, and Roger Retana.

Piedra was asked: Does this organization have competitive plans? Of course, he answered, "it is competitive because it offers very attractive advertising rates either for all 15 radio stations or in groups of no less than 4 stations."

He added: "In addition, programs are prepared jointly for network broadcasting. This applies basically to sports such as soccer. Something similar to this is needed for cultural and educational programs for the country's various regions."

Piedra Jimenez said these radio stations will soon have news programs, thanks to support and advice from the Nauman Foundation and the Costa Rican Journalists Association.

The UNER radio stations are: Radio Victoria, Heredia; Radio Emmaus, San Vito de Java; The Alajuela radio station; La Fuente Musical, Cartago; Radio Golfito; Radio Casino, Limon; Radio Bahia, Puntarenas and Limon; Radio Sideral, San Ramon; Radio Cima, San Carlos; Radio Ultrasonic (also in San Carlos); Radio Guanacaste; Radio Atlantida, Limon; and Radio Corobici, Canas, Guanacaste.

UNER has its offices in the Infiland Building, on Central Avenue. Its telephone number is 33-60-66.

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON ADVOCATES PARTIES' COALITION

PA212304 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 21 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] "I hope all parties believing in nationalism, representative democracy and free enterprise can organize a good coalition," said Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, secretary general of ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance].

D'Aubuisson gave this answer when asked by newsmen about the possibility of a coalition between ARENA, PAIS [Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party], and the PPS [Salvadoran Popular Party].

"We get along very well with these parties in terms of ideological principles and political stance. I don't see that we have any differences with other parties, such as the AD [Democratic Action] and the PCN [National Conciliation Party]."

"But this is a rumor that might become a reality with parties with which we have maintained a closer affinity in elections," he added. D'Aubuisson believes that a coalition of kindred parties could be positive. The Salvadoran people might even look upon such a coalition with sympathy and pleasure.

In addition, D'Aubuisson believes that a proliferation of parties in an election might separate those who maintain a similar ideology. He stated: "I think most of the Salvadoran people would not want to see the Christian Democracy in the republic's presidency again."

BISHOP SCORES DEATH SQUADS, DEMANDS HUMAN RIGHTS

PA252209 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] The Salvadoran Catholic Church today urged high government officials to put a stop to actions by the death squads, which killed some 80 Salvadorans last week. The deaths were investigated by the Archbishopric's legal office in the capital between 15 and 21 July. The statements were made by Auxiliary Bishop Gregorio Rosa Chavez, who asked for an immediate investigation of the murders and the paramilitary squads which committed them.

The events took place at the same time Ronald Reagan's government certified to Congress that the human rights situation in this Central American country had improved, the church prelate added. The certification must be made every 6 months in order to continue U.S. military aid to El Salvador, where a bloody civil war has been going on for the past 3 and 1/2 years.

Bishop Rosa Chavez demanded an end to the disappearances of citizens who are kidnapped and never heard from again. He asked the kidnappers to release all their victims.

ANEP LEADERS TO PROPOSE MARSHALL PLAN TO U.S.

PA252028 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 25 Jul 83 pp 11, 53

[Excerpts] Representatives of the National Association of Private Enterprise, ANEP, will go to Washington this week to ask for the implementation of a Marshall Plan in El Salvador.

An ANEP delegation comprised of Conrado Lopez Andreu, Eduardo Funes Hartmann, Miguel Angel Salaverria, Ricardo Siman, and Juan Vicente Maldonado will leave for Washington today.

These business leaders will meet with top U.S. Government officials such as senators, congressmen, and Pentagon and State Department leaders in order to explain the Salvadoran situation.

The ANEP leaders will propose as advisable and necessary that U.S. Government officials seriously consider the implementation of a Marshall Plan for Central America, with the treatment of El Salvador as a priority.

They will also discuss the need to approve and speed up the Reagan plan for Central America and the Caribbean, stressing the great benefits that this plan will have for these countries.

COPREFA REPORTS HEAVY FIGHTING IN CUSCATLAN

PA252124 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] While pacification operations are underway in Morazan, San Vicente, Usulutan, and Chalatenango Departments, the armed forces are engaged in heavy fighting in Cuscatlan Department.

COPREFA [Armed Forces Press Committee] has reported that the Army is advancing northward in that area, forcing many FMLN guerrillas to flee. These rebels had gathered in the country's north-central region in order to carry out a propaganda action in San Salvador.

Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova visited the areas where the Army is carrying out this offensive. He visited the command posts of Colonel Adolfo Blandon and the Atlacatl Battalion, where he received reports from Colonel Domingo Monterrosa. Subsequently, Bides Casanova, accompanied by Col Blandon, went to Suchitoto, where he visited the National Guard, National Police installations, and the troops who have been defending this martyr city from constant harassment.

He then talked with the 60 [word indistinct] rescued from extremists in this operation. The (masses) are receiving all types of assistance from the Armed Forces in this city.

The FMLN sustained many casualties in the Colpachan area, Tenancingo jurisdiction, Cuscatlan Department. The number of casualties inflicted on two guerrilla groups which were discovered and bombed by the Salvadoran Air Force has not been determined. Eleven Army troops were killed and 38 slightly wounded in this operation.

OFFICIAL SOURCES REPORT CASUALTIES IN SAN MIGUEL

PA252117 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Excerpt] According to official sources, at least nine Salvadoran troops, most of them National Guardsmen, died in heavy fighting with the guerrillas in Sesori, San Miguel Department. FMLN rebels attacked Sesori Saturday night. Military officers noted that the guerrillas sustained 30 casualties and that they took their dead with them.

Some drivers in San Miguel who make frequent trips to Sesori, [words indistinct] 1,000 inhabitants, reported that there must have been many dead because the clashes lasted more than 12 hours. After the fighting, the guerrillas withdrew from Sesori, retreating to northern San Miguel Department, it was reported.

ARMY SOURCES REPORT SUCHITOTO AREA FIGHTING

PA230441 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 22 Jul 83 pp 2, 54

[Text] Troops from Cabanas Department, in northern El Salvador, yesterday reinforced the 1st Infantry Brigade, which is fighting in the vicinity of Suchitoto.

Military sources reported that over 1,000 Army soldiers have been fighting in that area for several days. Yesterday they were fighting against guerrilla columns in La Bermuda and El Morro Cantons, located between Suchitoto and Tenancingo.

The sources said the Army suffered four casualties, but they did not know how many casualties the guerrillas may have suffered.

Since Saturday, troops of the 1st Infantry Brigade have been conducting an operation in the area of Suchitoto, near Guazaoa Hill the guerrillas' most important redoubt, near San Salvador. The sources said that the combat area is between Guazapa Hill and the Tenancingo Hills, facing Lake Suchitlan.

Tenancingo, a town of some 8,000, was previously attacked by the guerrillas. This prompted its inhabitants to flee and take refuge in Cojutepeque.

Suchitoto once had 30,000 inhabitants, but its population has dropped to some 10,000. The rest have fled in the last 2 years. The town is protected by trenches manned by the Civil Defense and the National Guard.

The sources said Army units are always on the alert in the cities against surprise guerrilla attacks. Groups of terrorists are marauding in the area. The operation in the area has not ended, the military sources said.

CONTINUING MILITARY OPERATION AT GUAZAPA REPORTED

PA241820 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] The counterinsurgency operations that were begun 6 days ago on the slopes of the Guazapa volcano are continuing, with the participation of some 2,000 Salvadoran Army troops. It is believed that some 30 rebels have died, while the Armed Forces have had 19 casualties. The Army casualties include a corporal and 14 soldiers who died on Friday in an area close to the Tenango and La Bermuda Cantons, where a large group of guerrillas were detected trying to evade the Army's containment maneuver, intended to prevent the rebels who are fleeing the Guazapa Hill operation from regrouping.

CHALATENANGO ELECTRICITY RESTORED AFTER REBEL ACTION

PA252238 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Reports coming from Chalatenango, 70 km north of the capital, reveal that the dynamiting of several posts on the Northern Highway this morning by rebels left the entire department without electricity.

Meanwhile, crews from the Electric Power Company of El Salvador, CAESS, reestablished early this afternoon the service that had been interrupted by attempts carried out today.

FPL LEADERS DISCUSS LEADERSHIP, POLICY ISSUES

PA251906 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 7 Jul 83 pp 1, 15

[Enrique Salazar interview with Leonel Gonzalez and Valentin Martinez, political leader and military leader, respectively, of the Salvadoran People's Liberation Forces, in Chalatenango; no date given]

[Text] [Salazar] How have the deaths of Commanders Marcial [Salvador Cayetano] and Ana Maria [Melida Anaya Montes] affected internal unity, and what changes have been wrought among the revolutionary leadership of the FPL [People's Liberation Forces]?

[Gonzalez] The deaths of Commanders Ana Maria and Salvador Cayetano (Marcial), who were well-known leaders of the FPL, the FMLN, and the entire revolutionary movement, have meant a harsh blow for our people and our organizations.

The deaths of these two companeros has meant a great stride forward in the commitments made by all the organizations to jointly confront this harsh blow. These efforts have been expressed through a greater drive in our military activities and by defining a strategy and a tactic to confront the Reagan administration's political and military maneuvers. This means that at the level of the guidelines outlined by the FMLN, we are headed for the defeat of all imperialist maneuvers in El Salvador.

At the level of the FPL, the disappearance of these two companeros. their deaths, has necessarily involved the incorporation of new leaders to motivate and direct our organization. This has not complicated the FMLN's activities. At the level of the FMLN direction, advances continue to be made, and there is now more coordination among all our forces. The last blows dealt in the course of the campaign "Commander Ana Maria, We Swear To Win," and the current campaign "In the Face of Reagan's Aggression, El Salvador Will Win," have led to greater coordination and cooperation among our forces. The Army has been inflicted many casualties and the number of prisoners taken has increased, as have the number of weapons seized. This is a harsh blow not only for the Salvadoran dictatorship's government, but for imperialism as well.

[Salazar] What type of government has been fostered in the liberated zones, in those zones that have remained in the hands of the revolutionaries? What are the characteristics of these governments with regard to their administration, policy, religion, the militias, education, and ideology in general?

[Gonzalez] We call those areas "zones of control." Following the general FMLN offensive in 1981, several zones under the control of the FMLN's revolutionary movement gradually became demarcated in El Salvador. This is how the eastern zone and parts of the departments of Sucutan, San Vicente, Cuscatlan, and Chalatenango, where broad areas and a large part of their populations began to have a new life, became demarcated. Since 1982, the FMLN and our organization, the FPL, have carried out efforts so that the populations there could begin exercising their own power, that is, so that those peasants could effectively begin exercising power.

Here in Chalatenango all the people have organized themselves into people's governments, composed of about two or three cantons that comprise approximately 700 or 800 families. In the cantons, the families participate at the rank and file level in the mass organizations, through which they elect representatives to a people's government assembly. The assembly also includes representatives of the rank and file that are not incorporated into the organizations. The assembly elects the government junta, which directs and coordinates the life of the community. The government junta is composed of a president, a secretary of legal affairs, an official in charge of production, another in charge of education, and another in charge of social affairs.

Programs on behalf of the locality are developed through the government junta. These programs are devised not only to make the land produce, but also to develop production, employment, and health plans, as well as plans for the prevention of diseases like malaria or dysentery.

The people are also joining the militias in order to develop plans for the self-defense of their territory and their revolution. Literacy plans are also being developed, and in the area of agricultural harvest, programs are being intensified. There are zones where coffee is grown, and the coffee is picked up by the people's government and sold to certain neighboring towns.

In Chalatenango strides have also been made with regard to the administration, because its people's government has been integrated in a regional people's government that includes about eight people's governments within the zone controlled by the FMLN. The leaders at the people's government level are elected by selecting the most responsible and combative companeros, those with acknowledged moral standing, conscientious militancy, and a high revolutionary spirit.

[Salazar] Since Oscar Arnulfo Romero's death, what role has the church and its top leaders in El Salvador played with regard to the social problems and, more specifically, with regard to the revolutionary movement?

[Martinez] The situation of the church in El Salvador is closely connected to the class struggle, which runs so deep and is so widespread that it affects all sectors. To that extent, most people in our country who have followed a Christian tradition have always identified with a church that responds to the people's interests. This identification with libertarian struggles is the teaching that Oscar Arnulfo Romero left us, and it is very difficult to ignore his legacy. In this regard, the church hierarchy in El Salvador plays the role of seeking a just solution to the Salvadoran conflict. In other words, the church has tried to find a negotiated political solution and favors a policy of bringing the parties closer together so that a peaceful solution may be reached through dialogue.

[Salazar] What could you tell us about the role that Mexico has played in the Salvadoran conflict?

[Gonzalez] Due to the Mexican people's tradition, their support has always been on the side of the just struggles of the people's liberation processes. Due to this aspiration and tradition, the Mexican people are among our best friends. We have always received their solidarity and their government's full support, which has been very important for our struggle. This has strengthened our people, allowing them see that we are not alone in this struggle, but have the support of governments and peoples who identify with libertarian struggles. In this regard, the support of the Mexican Government and people have been very significant. We think we will always have this support because their tradition and their aspirations coincide with those of the Salvadoran people.

[Salazar] During his recent visit to Mexico, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said that the United States should help to find a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict, and that it should adopt a position of positive leadership in this region and in the world. What would you say to this?

[Gonzalez] We feel that Gonzalez' concerns are just, to the extent that they seek to find a solution to the conflict in this area, while acknowledging the role that the United States plays in this conflict. However, we feel that it would be very difficult for an administration that is intent on militarily defeating a movement and on not permitting the victory of a revolution to play a just role.

[Salazar] Is the establishment of an offensive as tactical strategy foreseen in the short term, in accordance with the conditions of the Salvadoran revolutionary process?

[Martinez] At this point our struggle is a process that has entered what we term the phase of decisive fighting that will enable us to wage a definitive battle later on. The enemy is retreating, while we are advancing. The enemy is faced with serious problems; the people are not supporting them. Militarily speaking, if the enemy concentrates, we win terrain; and if they disperse, we annihilate their forces and continually advance. We think this process will take strides that will lead us to waging that definitive battle. However, our organization will not set a date because history cannot be assigned a mathematically prepared timetable. We are sure, however, that our struggle will soon take a qualitative jump that will enable us to overthrow our enemies and oppressors.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS FMLN SEIZURE OF SESORI

PA250430 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] FMLN forces have defeated enemy forces in Sesori, recovering a significant number of weapons.

At 0100 today, 23 July, militia units belonging to the FMLN's Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade initiated an attack on the enemy's position in the town of Sesori, north of San Miguel City, a city with a population of more than 15,000.

There were heavy clashes throughout the morning, but the enemy's position fell to our militia forces in the early afternoon and the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade took control of Sesori. Our forces inflicted 8 dead and 15 wounded on the enemy. All were national guardsmen. In Sesori, our revolutionary army seized 32 rifles, 2 HK-21 machineguns, 1 22-cal rifle, 1 38-cal revolver, G-3 ammo clips, 2 PRC-77 military radio transmitters, and a quantity of ammunition and uniforms.

Our forces destroyed a Motorola military communications radio. Our forces inflicted 23 casualties on the enemy -- 8 dead and 15 wounded, all of them belonging to the criminal National Guard. We also took prisoner 1 National Guard member and 10 paramilitary men. The prisoners of war have already been released.

The dictatorship's army fought in Sesori with the support of intense bombing from the air. The air attacks were carried out by (Adadas) and A-37 planes as well as helicopters. These air attacks were carried out at 0700, 0900, 1200, and 1500. The air attacks were concentrated on the town and its outskirts.

The noon air attack hit the Sesori clinic, destroying its installations. Other bombs hit a school, which was seriously damaged. Colonel Bustillo, chief of the dictatorship's Air Force, ordered indiscriminate shooting in this civilian area and civilians were seriously affected by the bombing. Many townspeople were wounded.

We also report to our people that there were heavy clashes with enemy reinforcements from the San Miguel 3d Brigade and the Cazadores Battalion, which tried to come to the aid of the dictatorship's forces in Sesori.

We send a revolutionary greeting to the heroic militia in northern San Miguel Department for this new revolutionary victory in Sesori, where they seized 32 rifles and other important weapons that now are being wielded by new militiamen in the struggle for liberation being waged by our people.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS 23 JULY ATTACK ON SUCHITOTO

PA241956 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] FMLN forces have staged a new incursion into Suchitoto. From the Central Front, from our positions at Guazapa Hill, we have been informed that at dawn today, 23 July, guerrilla columns entered the neighborhood of La Cruz, in southern Suchitoto, and harassed Army positions.

At 0600, a vehicle carrying 25 soldiers was ambushed in the area of El Manguito, 1.5 km from [words indistinct] some 15 casualties as a result of this action. The vehicle, which was carrying both food and ammunition, was completely destroyed by our forces.

The resounding failure of the l..est enemy operation in the Guazapa sector, the 18th to date, has been made evident once again. The enemy has been unable to do anything but murder defenseless civilians.

This note was sent from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front by commanders Misael Gallardo, Mauricio Carcamo, and Pedro Guerra Alegria.

FMLN REPORTS ATTACK ON ARMY IN LA LIBERTAD

PA230438 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] FMLN guerrilla columns have raided the town of San Juan Opico, La Libertad Department, and harassed the 1st Artillery Brigade headquartered there, inflicting two casualties. Our combatants distributed pamphlets among the people concerning the fourth anniversary of the Sandinist People's Army.

After this action, our forces withdrew without any problem. This information has been sent by the Feliciano Ama Western Front, by Commander Mauricio. We send a revolutionary greeting from these territories controlled by the FMLN, in the eastern part of the country, to each and every one of our combatants in the western part of the country, where they continue striking against the enemy's forces. Forward, companeros of the Feliciano Ama Western Front!

Likewise, we received reports from Usulutan Department concerning a clash on 21 July, on the coastal highway. One of our patrols, which was advancing near Canton (El Brazo), clashed with enemy forces, inflicting six casualties. Our forces withdrew without a problem.

HAVANA REPORTS 300 MURDERED BY ARMY IN SAN VICENTE

FL231350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] The genocidal troops of El Salvador's fascist regime have committed another hideous crime in the department of San Vicente. The soldiers ambushed and machine-gunned more than 300 defenseless peasants in the place known as Laguna Ciega. After completing their macabre action, the uniformed men captured some 100 survivors and took them to San Vicente Barracks.

The latest news from El Salvador indicate that a considerable portion of the capital and of the central region of the country lost electric power due to downed power lines blown up by the guerrillas.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT RENEWS PLEDGE OF POLITICAL OPENNESS

PA252324 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt's weekly speech to the nation]

[Excerpt] The Guatemalan Government must guarantee a fair judicial order, public rights, and enforcement of the law. It must also be concerned about the defense of the nation's integrity, the efficiency of public administration, an adequate judicial system, and a basic equality of opportunity for citizens and social groups.

To achieve these goals we have resolved, even though our critics describe us as crazy ideologists, to implement a program developed with the firm determination to propose to the Guatemalan people solutions to our political, economic, social, cultural, and defense problems within a framework of reforms without disrupting our historical continuity. We are convinced that nothing can be built on the basis of armed violence and resentment.

We think that reconciliation is the most appropriate framework on which to build Guatemala together. My responsibility as your servant forces me to be loyal and my loyalty is to you, not to any sector or political party. Therefore, to avoid toying with the will of Guatemalans, we have already established the political laws that will guarantee the people's representation through the ballot box.

We are holding talks with the secretaries of the provisional political party boards to set a date for the election of a constituent assembly. On this subject, I ask you to disregard rumors, because it iwll not be until next Thursday that the political organizations and the government will determine what is to be done. The problem of elections is a problem of communications, interrelationships, and mutual understanding. However, I assure you that I will maintain a policy of political openness and, consequently, participation of all ideological persuasions to guarantee that the people can express themelves.

This obliges us to set a very short deadline to organize political parties, to meet legal requirements, and to arrive at points of convergence to establish the bases for the changes we desire.

Naturally, our work would not be possible or useful if we failed to stimulate the real executor of this change. That main executor is you, because without your participation, there will be no transition process. It is necessary for you to begin seriously considering your personal responsibility. Only in this way can you prevent a grasping of power through armed violence, personified in communist subversion. On the other hand, if you do not fulfill your civic duties, you will also be unable to prevent fascists from claiming the national representation which exists only in the ambitious and corrupt minds of their leaders.

As politicians we are establishing a new methodology in our actions. We are meeting face to face. We must not air our personal differences publicly; on the contrary, we realize that the prestige of organizations is achieved not by discrediting others, but by praising the options presented by our own solutions to the problems faced by the people and the nation.

To achieve this change is to establish an ethical, moral, and scientific procedure. That is what politics is and should be.

Regarding our political concept, we have no objections to being hosts to personalities and organizations such as the European Parliament, the Central American foreign ministers, Ambassador Stone, reporters from the press, and even subversive countrymen, who after their training period in refugee camps or in neighboring countries are ready to carry out their "heroic" acts, to destroy our installations. In any case, on thing that the subversives will not be able to destroy is the will of a people who desire to serve, are struggling for, and will die for their country.

Incidentally, regarding this unrelenting struggle, we are not surprised by the fact that many of our brothers are disturbed by our endeavor to guarantee the security of our nation. Neither am I surprised by their desire to demonstrate against the presence of U.S. naval forces in American waters. What they would much prefer is the presence of Soviet vessels in our area, but this is only an aspect of the blindness of those who become dependent on one power or another.

Do not be concerned about others; be concerned about yourself. Put peace in your heart and you will put peace in your home and, ultimately, peace in Guatemala. The peoples who want to survive throughout history must worship God, respect their heroes, and carry on their traditions. We are now celebrating the bicentennial of the birth of Bolivar, a Venezuelan citizen, liberator, statistician, politician, and founder of nations. He is a favorite son of America. Honor, power, and glory to God, our king; our loyalty to Bolivar; and our fidelity to America. Thank you very much.

ARMY OFFICER ON LIFTING OF STATE OF ALERT

PA252352 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The government is studying the possibility of lifting the current state of alert, General Hector Mario Lopez Fuentes, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, said today.

[Begin recording] The president's idea was to lift the alert as soon as it yielded positive results. If that is now the case, then I think he may possibly be thinking of lifting the alert. This is not a solution that depends on me; it depends on the president, and he will make his decision based on recommendations made to him as to whether it is advisable to lift the state of alert at this time. [end recording]

General Lopez Fuentes said he know nothing of the topics discussed by Richard Stone, the U.S. roving ambassador for Central America, and General Rios Montt on Friday. He said, however, that the meeting had positive results.

[Begin recording] I did not attend the meeting. I was outside when it took place. It was a very secret meeting, and it was brief. But I feel it had positive results because Stone lunched with the president. They exchanged views on very private topics in a very friendly manner. I feel that under conditions such as these one can possibly accomplish more than when the atmosphere is formal. [end recording]

General Lopez Fuentes also said that the aid for Guatemala announced by the U.S. ambassador in the name of his government does not include military aid. Lopez Fuentes said, however, that he favors the U.S. extending Guatemala this type of aid.

HAVANA CITES REBEL NOTE ON CLASH, CASUALTIES

PA220441 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] A press note issued by the Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces, FAR, has announced the complete failure of an operation carried out some days ago by the regime's Army. The communique adds that six soldiers died during the actions carried out in Chimaltenango and El Quiche Departments.

The note adds that the counterinsurgent operation was preceded by an ostentatious publicity campaign announcing that the military corps had established a cordon around the guerrillas.

The FAR document points out that the revolutionary groups suffered no casualties during the fighting.

Finally, the document reports the Army's repression of the peasants in the central highlands.

HONDURAS

AGREEMENT REPORTED ON PAYMENT OF NICARAGUAN DEBT

PA230447 Paris AFP in Spanish 0322 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Jul (AFP) -- It has been officially reported that the danger of a rupture of trade relations between Honduras and Nicaragua was solved today, after the Managua government promised to pay the $15 million that it owes for the purchase of Honduran products.

It was explained that an agreement was signed by Honduran Economy Ministry officials and the deputy director of the Central Bank of Nicaragua, Noel Gonzalez, establishing deadlines for the payment of the debt. Negotiations to reach an arrangement concerning the debt began last week when Honduran Central Bank President Gonzalo Carias warned about the possibility of a rupture in trade relations due to the past-due Nicaraguan debt.

The Nicaraguan Embassy in Tegucigalpa reiterated its government's "permanent willingness" to reach a quick agreement, and reported that Honduran businessmen owe Nicaragua $3 million, which was offered to the Central Bank of Honduras as partial payment of the debt.

Trade relations between Honduras and Nicaragua are regulated through a bilateral treaty which is traditionally extended every 2 years; however, the present treaty is in effect for 1 year and expires in 50 days.

Until 1979, when the Sandinist government was installed in Nicaragua, the country maintained a favorable balance in this trade exchange; since then, up to 1981, Honduras attained a surplus in its operations. Nevertheless, trade relations between the two countries have reached such a low level that in 1982 Nicaragua only exported $8.5 million to the Honduran market and imported goods worth $9 million.

Meanwhile, the new Nicaraguan ambassador in Tegucigalpa, Edwin Zablah, presented his credential letters to President Roberto Suazo Cordova, replacing Guillermo Suarez.

PROBLEMS, CONCERNS OF NICARAGUAN REFUGEES VIEWED

PA221643 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 18 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Oscar Armando Martinez]

[Excerpts] Jacaleapa, El Paraiso -- Crestfallen, pensive and with such intense sadness it becomes almost palpable, 757 Nicaraguan refugees vegetate here in refugee centers established by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees(UNHCR), the Honduran Red Cross, and the CARITAS aid program.

All the refugees are peasants who left their homeland fleeing terror, brutal impositions, and persecution by the Sandinist regime that governs their country, attempting to subject by force a people who resist collectivization, centralized planning, and, above all, strict surveillance by the state police. When these people are asked why they abandoned their country, the most frequent reply is that they were not willing to "accept the communist regime that takes from the peasant all he has and persecutes him night and day, forcing him to become a member of the Sandinist militia or be sidelined without any rights...not even to receive a little food for his children." The peasants frequently say that they were afraid of "being found dead any day just because someone may have said that we sympathized with 'the contras,' or because a group of them counterrevolutionaries came into town and we did not report it immediately."

"For the peasant, Sandinism has meant only destruction. That is why the Nicaraguan peasants do not support them. For us, the Sandinists are our enemies because we are not willing to accept the nine commanders' telling us that the only God we should adore is them, because they are the ones who know what is good for the people," Julio Zeledon Castro said. Zeledon Castro is a 35-year-old peasant and the father of eight children who came from the community of Bocay, Jinotega Department, Nicaragua. "I know of many cases where whole families have been killed because Sandinists suspected that the man (the head of the family) sympathized with the 'contras' or because counter-revolutionaries came to this house and he did not report it immediately."

The Cubans Are the Ones Who Give the Orders

"I believe that most of the Nicaraguan people are against the Sandinists; at least I am sure that the peasants are against them and we want the counterrevolution to triumph so that everything will return to the way it was before, so that we can work in peace and what we produce is ours," Zeledon Castro added. Analyzing the rejection of the Sandinists, we asked Zeledon Castro why the peasants resist joining the militia and the agricultural cooperatives. Zeledon Castro answered that "we know that those who give the orders in the militia and cooperatives are Cubans. They don't care for the Nicaraguan people. They don't care if the Nicaraguan people die of hunger or if they are killed by 'the contras' because the peasants are sent out to fight without training. What do they care? They are not Nicaraguans." "I don't know if there are persons of other nationalities, but I do know that the Cubans are the ones who give the orders. They are the ones who have imposed surveillance everywhere. They are the ones who order the deaths of those believed to be with 'the contras,' and the soldier who does not obey their orders is also killed because they say that he is a traitor."

NICARAGUA

BORGE DELIVERS ADDRESS FOR BOLIVAR BICENTENNIAL

PA251201 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2210 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Speech by Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez on the occasion of the bicentennial of Liberator Simon Bolivar's birth, at the Ruben Dario People's Theatre in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] Companeros, members of the FSLN National Directorate and of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; companeros, members of the National Committee for the Homage of Simon Bolivar; Venezuelan Ambassador Jose Rafael Zapa Luigi; Companero Julio Cortazar; Nicaraguans; Ambassadors:

Yesterday, 23 July, we commemorated the 22d anniversary of the foundation of the FSLN. It is fitting, although the nature of this day demands that we give it only brief attention, that we remember with respect and love the founders of our vanguard, who fell along the way in the people's struggle.

Bolivar said that it seemed that the United States was destined by providence to plague the Americas with disgrace on behalf of freedom. That is exactly right, Bolivar. On behalf of freedom, they want to tear off our clothes, which are poor but bright with our efforts and dignity. On behalf of freedom, they are trying to deprive us of the freedom we have gained in tears, laughter, songs, glorious banners, and rivers of blood. That is exactly right, Liberator. With hatred they snatch from our hands everything produced by our soil and with which we hope to cure the infected sores of poverty and backwardness.

They force us, Simon Bolivar, to seize the splendid machete of the llaneros (plainsmen). But, loyal to the wisdom of the best ideals, we have also raised the olive branch.

In 1927, on behalf of freedom, Adolfo Diaz asked for U.S. intervention, saying as a pretext that Nicaragua was the victim of Mexican bolsheviks. The leader of the bolsheviks was none other than Plutarco Elias Calles.

On behalf of freedom, today's traitors are demanding U.S. intervention, arguing that Nicaragua is the victim of an intervention by new bolsheviks -- the Cubans. This, of course, with the participation of the cursed breed of bolsheviks, who are now called communists, from Venezuela, Colombia, Chile, Peru, and Argentina.

Was it necessary for the United States to rush at Latin America, craving its raw materials? Was it necessary for the United States to occupy Cuba, Nicaragua, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and Honduras; to separate Panama from Colombia; and to extend its ominous border to make Latin America a mass of direct interventions through dictatorships, setting up the fierce pattern of massacre, theft, and corruption? Was it necessary for Latin America to suffer imprisonment and torture, or that the utopia of the devil become a reality of victims and killers, of undernourished childred full of lice, prey to diarrhea, tuberculosis, and illiteracy? Was unemployment, foreign debt, and structural crisis, whose effects were transferred by capitalism to our dependent economies, necessary? Was it necessary that all the disgraces they brought and justified on behalf of freedom become bloodcurdling and imcomplete statistics to make the Latin Americans take notice of the stature of Bolivar?

Bolivar was made to appear as an enemy of religion, as a sort of anti-christ. The descendants of those pharisees are pointing the same fat and dirty finger at us, accusing us of persecuting the church. Sometimes we have been accused with brazen cynicism by those who, in one way or another, were accomplices in the assassination of Msgr Romero and in the atrocious deaths of nuns and priests.

Bolivar could not be destroyed. Since they could not kill the symbol, they decided to strip him of his popular and revolutionary content, a useless effort that was also tried with Bolivar's son, Sandino.

They have not learned that great revolutionaries are as old as the people. The continental dimension of the Bolivarian ideal is so extensive and splendid that someday, just as in Nicaragua there is a Sandinist people's revolution, in Latin America there will be a Bolivarian people's revolution. [applause]

Our revolution hurts them like a stab wound, like the slash of a lion's claw.

They despair over the fact that we should hold elections without the supervision of General Frank McCoy, like in 1929. Our enemies despair that a commission comprised of Nicaraguans -- instead of U.S. Marines and ambassadors -- has sought information on the electoral processes of Mexico, Venezuela, and other countries, to choose the rules most suitable to our situation, history, culture, ideology, and to the way of life of the Nicaraguan people, as Bolivar recommended.

Our conscientious and bold effort, marked by deep international solidarity for peace, irritates them, deeply annoys them and hurts their arrogance. That is why they respond to the philosophy of serenity and maturity with the philosophy or aircraft carriers, an uncalled-for provocation that has generated growing alarm and indignation. The eyes of the world are watching with surprise the sinister fall of the fig leaf.

A simplistic, biased, and unilateral concept of social processes has led the U.S. Government to what is known as a symmetrical policy [politica de simetria]. According to this, the Salvadoran revolutionary forces are similar to the counterrevolutionary forces operating in Honduras and Costa Rica. By promoting the counterrevolution they are trying to create the image of a civil war in Nicaragua and also one in El Salvador. According to simple mathematics, the next stop would be an intervention. But a correct analysis of the situation would show a civil war in El Salvador, but an imported and counterrevolutionary war in Nicaragua.

Anyone with a minimum of sense should be able to see the difference between the armies of Bolivar and of the Viceroy and (La Cerna), and between the Nicaraguan people's army and the assassins of the counterrevolution, armed with hatred and automatic rifles. Anyone with the smallest amount of decency should be able to see the abysmal difference between the Somozist guardsmen and the FMLN fighters.

We have proposed peace. This means to discuss everything necessary to recover peace. We have talked about a two-way discussion without any traffic lights. The FSLN National Directorate met for an entire week to discuss the measures made public on 19 July by Commander Daniel Ortega, and we reached the conclusion that it was necessary to make some progress in the negotiations. Thus the proposal for multilateral talks and in connection with the alleged arms shipments to El Salvador. No evidence has ever been submitted to prove that the Nicaraguan Government was sending arms to the Salvadoran revolutionaries. We are not going to insist on the evidence. We simply included it as a point of the negotiations, since this was apparently what was irritating the U.S. Government. Let no one think that we are abandoning the Salvadoran revolutionaries. They do not and will not need arms from Nicaragua. Revolutions, as the primary school children in Nicaragua already know, are not exported. Yet they insist on the arms issue. We are willing to accept the conditions if there are control mechanisms. Our decision is backed by a responsible attitude and represents a new and higher dimension of our solidarity with the Salvadoran people. We reiterate that the agreement has to be like a two-way street, and without obstacles. We are and will continue to be unyielding supporters of the efforts for victory and peace of the Salvadoran people. [applause]

If we propose a halt to arms trafficking to El Salvador, we also see the need to sign a nonaggression pact with Honduras. Can there be any doubt that this would be a step leading to peace in the region? We suggest a discussion of the presence of troops and foreign military bases in the area. Who can doubt that this is an important step to bring us closer to peace? When we ask that all countries involved respect self-determination and oppose intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, who can doubt our interest in peace? Gentlemen, the cards are on the table. Our cards are not marked. We are playing cleanly and seriously -- although, historically speaking, the revolutionary peoples have the aces. [applause]

Our proposal stands. The whole world will judge the reply it receives.

We are responsible, but we do not know what fear is. We have shown maturity, but no one should believe we have gone soft. Who can deny that Nicaragua is being attacked? According to public reports, the attacks could even lead Central America to an apocalypse, due to the presence of naval forces off Nicaraguan coasts, with the apparent purpose of blocking our ports. In what way will these naval maneuvers contribute to peace? We will not comment further on this. I think the best reply to this senseless provocation has been given by the presidents, political leaders, and peoples of the world. The cannons appear to be aimed at Contadora's heart, their barrels like open mouths mocking the presidents who met in Cancun, and who are currently meeting in Caracas. From these mouths comes the inevitable spit to once again defile Bolivar's memory. The threat, Messrs Ambassadors, is not against Nicaragua; it is against Latin America, and perhaps against the world. The U.S. Government will be responsible before humanity for the final outcome of this dramatic crisis. It is our duty to firmly ask that government -- that government with which we want to have good relations -- to reflect and to be cautious and sensible.

Our people, Messrs Ambassadors, are combatively willing to go either to the negotiating table -- where we are not interested in discussing the squaring of the circle -- or to the trenches. Our National Directorate, by this means, asks the Nicaraguan people to intensify in the next few days -- if circumstances warrant, and following the pertinent orders -- our practical and firm willingness to defend the fatherland. [applause]

These hands, the people's hands, would prefer to hold a pen to sign agreements, but they are also ready to hold rifles to defend Bolivar's and Sandino's dreams. [applause] We prefer the pen, but it should not be forgotten that we handle rifles better than pens. [applause, shouts] I will clarify my words, in order to prevent any misinterpretation. I do not mean that we handle rifles better than pens but that we can handle rifles better than pens. [Applause] We do not want anyone to think that we prefer rifles.... [applause renders words indistinct]

I repeat that I do not want to make any comment reflecting anger, although justified, or indignation, although we may be indignant. We do not want to be accused again of using rhetoric, although, of course, those who accuse us of using rhetoric and contradicting ourselves should have the decency of also admitting that we have been shedding our blood.

We are free and will never be slaves again, our people say. We have won a fatherland, and there is no power on earth that can take our fatherland away from us. There is no power on earth that can deprive us of the air, water, and land won by our people. We recovered the blook of our martyrs and we made from it the dream of peace and work. Guardians of guitar, marimba, poem, generosity, and trench, we are going to defend with blood the blood of a miracle, the blood of our glorious martyrs. We promise this to you, friends; we promise this to you, soldier; we promise this to you, Bolivar. [applause]

Long live the struggle for peace and defense of the fatherland! Long live the immortal memory of Liberator Simon Bolivar! Long live the FSLN! Free fatherland or death! [applause, shouts]

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER TO TRAVEL TO HONDURAS

PA221621 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1400 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Managua, 22 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca has announced that he will go to Honduras on 29 July to review the current state of bilateral commercial relations with officials in Tegucigalpa.

The minister explained that during his trip to the Honduran capital, which he will make at the Tegucigalpa government's invitation, he will also discuss "the rhetoric" that Honduran Central Bank President Gonzalo Carias Peneda has been using in connection with payment problems.

According to Carias Pineda, the Tegucigalpa government is planning to suspend its commercial relations with Nicaragua because of the latter's $15 million debt.

But according to Minister Martinez Cuenca, an interruption of trade flow, in addition to being "an empty maneuver," is useless rhetoric in Central America, where the economics are intermingled.

HAVANA CITES SIGNS HONDURAS PREPARING FOR ATTACK

FL221304 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] The NEW NICARAGUAN NEWS AGENCY [ANN] has reported that in the last few days large Honduran Army concentrations carrying heavy-caliber weapons have been detected in the area between (Las Mamos) and (El Espino), on the Pan-American Highway, and along the Nicaraguan border. ANN added that the large Honduran troop concentrations are in preparation for a plan of attack which includes the invasion [of Nicaragua] by the so-called task forces, comprised of Somozist counterrevolutionaries, supported by Honduran troops.

Panama Canal Zone movement of Puerto Rican and Latin American soldiers belonging to the U.S. Army increased in recent hours, a step heralding the potential U.S. military intervention in Central America, according to a report filed by the Nonaligned Movement news agency pool. The report stated that soldiers, and particularly Puerto Rican pilots, were mobilized to parts unknown while there are rumors of possible evacuation of Panama Canal Zone military dependents for security reasons.

AFP reported that members of a Honduran diplomatic mission visiting the Dominican Republic said that if war breaks out between Nicaragua and Honduras, Honduras would request military assistance from the United States and from the rest of the Latin American countries. The mission, headed by (Enrique Mejia) director of foreign policy for the Honduran Foreign Ministry, explained his country's position regarding the Central American conflict in a meeting with Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco. The Honduran regime appears to be preparing a pretext for a large-scale attack on Nicaragua, judging from the statements made by a Honduran mission in Santiago de Chile. According to AFP, a Honduran mission to Chile announced that the General Gustavo Alvarez regime will invoke the application of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty -- TIAR -- if Nicaragua persists on its hostile attitude.

Since it is well known throughout the world that the aggression in the region has been initiated by Honduras against Nicaragua, the statement has been interpreted as a signal that the Honduran regime plans to mount a large-scale attack on Nicaragua and later accuse Nicaragua of having attacked Honduras.

WHEELOCK LEAVES FOR USSR, RUIZ TRAVELS TO MEXICO

PA221607 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Commanders Henry Ruiz and Jaime Wheelock left yesterday for Mexico and the Soviet Union, respectively, to secure credits and technical assistance for development programs.

Commander Ruiz met with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid today, giving him a detailed explanation of the six-point proposal announced on 19 July.

Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, left yesterday for the Soviet Union on a commercial mission. Wheelock said at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport that he will present a package of programs to institutional and commercial organizations in order to secure credits and technical assistance. He added that Nicaragua will be promoting irrigation programs and requires agricultural equipment and financing.

Ruiz Returns

PA231400 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government delegation that traveled to Mexico yesterday returned to the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport this afternoon after meeting with high-ranking Mexican officials to assess the Central American situation and imperialism's constant attacks. The government delegation was met at the airport by Commanders of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; and Humberto Ortega, Nicaraguan defense minister. Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz made the following statement on his return to the country:

[Begin Ruiz recording] This meeting must be viewed within the framework of the excellent relations that our Sandinist revolution and government have always had with the Mexican Government. Thus, we meet periodically. During this meeting, we examined the current situation, the attacks and threats, the Cancun comunique, and the Nicaraguan Government's communique. I believe that the meeting was very useful, for we were once again able to see Mexico's willingness to work along with other democratic Latin American countries, to find peaceful solutions to Central America's various complex problems. [end recording]

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CUBA'S 26 JULY CELEBRATION

PA241906 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1824 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Managua, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- An official Nicaraguan delegation led by Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz left today, Sunday, for Cuba, to attend the events commemorating the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks in Cuba. The Nicaraguan delegation, which will be in Santiago de Cuba, the site of the principal ceremony, was seen off at Sandino Airport by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and by Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee. The delegation includes Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo Martinez; Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga; Commanders Hugo Torres, head of the Defense Ministry's Political Directorate, and Rene Vivas, deputy interior minister; and officials in the FSLN's Directorate for International Affairs.

FURTHER REPORTS ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY FETE

Arce, Ruiz Meet Groups

PA211926 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Henry Ruiz and Bayardo Arce, FSLN National Directorate members, received delegates from the Communist Parties of Cuba and Czechoslovakia.

Arce, FSLN Political Commission coordinator, received a courtesy visit by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Rodriguez is at the head of an official delegation that also contains Manuel Pineiro of the PCC Central Committee. Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto and Julio Lopez, official in charge of the FSLN's international relations, were present at the meeting.

Meanwhile, Ruiz, commander of the revolution and planning minister, was visited by a Czech delegation headed by Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee member, as a sign of the solidarity and friendship that units the two nations.

Cuba's Rodriguez Departs

PA211933 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Most of the delegations that participated in the main rally commemorating the fourth anniversary of the revolutionary triumph have now left for their own countries. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, was seen off at the airport by a government delegation led by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

DEPUTY INTERIOR MINISTER ON 1985 ELECTIONS

PA252026 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, deputy interior minister, has said that the elections scheduled for 1985 in Nicaragua will be the freest elections in the whole of Latin America. During the celebration of the third anniversary of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, FPR, Saturday, at the Terraza Restaurant, Carrion said that the elections are not subject to negotiation and are not a concession to anyone. This is part of Carrion's speech to delegates of the country's various political parties:

[Begin recording] The country's democratic institutionalization is part and parcel of the process of revolutionary transformation, just as much as the agrarian reform, the nationalization of banking, and the literacy drive.

A deep transformation permitting the people's systematic and permanent participation in the formulation of policies and the adoption of decisions affecting them, followed by a scheduled consultation after a specific number of years, is as fundamental to our concept of a new society as the need to lean on an Army and an Interior Ministry that will be firm defenders of the homeland and revolutionary power.

The law on political parties, which is close to final approval by the State Council, and which was [word indistinct] and defended by the FPR, is a very important step in this direction. [end recording]

SOCIAL CHRISTIANS EXPRESS DOUBTS ON ELECTIONS

PA231735 Panama City in Spanish 1448 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Managua, 23 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition Social Christian Party (PSC) claims that so far "there aren't enough reasons for one to feel confident about future free elections," in Nicaragua.

This dissident party has decided to insist on the people's demand that elections be held in Nicaragua next year instead of in 1985, as the Sandinist government has announced.

In addition to insisting that elections for national authorities be held in 1984, they want the government's decision to initiate the electoral process in January 1984 to be an "immutable" one.

The Social Christians have urged the government junta to issue a declaration that would dispel existing doubts about whether elections will be held. These doubts, they claim, "are the result of statements made by certain government officials."

The members of the opposition have recommended that the state of emergency "be made more flexible," which would help to overcome the lack of freedom of expression, the lack of freedom to create unions or to organize, and the lack of freedom to participate in political activities.

The Social Christians are also demanding "that the drafting, discussion, and approval of the electoral law be accelerated."

FURTHER ON RAMIREZ REMARKS TO C.A. CONGRESS

PA202149 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Jul 83 pp 1, 15

[Excerpts] Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said yesterday that the original plan of the first armed revolution on the continent, that of the United States in 1776, was betrayed a few years later when the industrialists and merchants began the expansionist counterrevolution that swallowed Puerto Rico, Cuba, and a piece of Mexico.

Ramirez said that Washington's and Jefferson's objectives of democracy and justice turned into ideological aberrations such as the Manifest Destiny. Political dealers and sinister exploiters seized power to crush the first liberated republic and the Latin American and Caribbean peoples' desires for freedom, he added.

Ramirez tore apart the imperialist propaganda arguments that the Reagan administration uses against Nicaragua, such as the charge that Nicaragua exports the revolution or that it is a totalitarian model copied from other countries. Referring to this, he said that Nicaragua exports its ideas just as the U.S. independence fighters' original ideas of freedom and democracy spread throughout America. He added that the U.S. independence fighters' political model was replaced by a model of subjugation.

The junta member said that Nicaragua stopped being a U.S. satellite with the revolutionary victory of 19 July, the date from which it was also no longer behind the U.S. iron curtain. Ramirez delivered his speech at the second session of the Congress on Central America, which is being attended by 227 intellectuals from the United States, Canada, and Latin America.

Sergio Ramirez charged that the Reagan administration's plan for Nicaragua is to reinstall the National Guard in power, and he noted that U.S. Government officials have said that they prefer Somoza a thousand times more than the Sandinists.

Ramirez vigorously stated that the original plan to which the United States refers "is not our plan. The U.S. Government rejects the Sandinist people's revolution because the word revolution is incompatible with its view of the world."

Ramirez recalled that the Sandinists did not make their basic promises to the United States, but to the Nicaraguan workers and peasants; and for them the original plan of the Sandinist revolution is being carried out through cooperatives, schools, health centers, land distribution, dignity, and sovereignty.

"We believe that the United States is the one that should return to its original plan of freedom and democracy...which was betrayed by capitalist greed...by that aberrant expansionist desire...." he said.

Ramirez also refuted Reagan's charge that "the Sandinists' big mistake is the fact that they are trying to export their revolution." In this sense, and using "the somewhat mercantile" term of exportation, Ramirez said that the revolution that led to the establishment of the United States as a nation "has been the most exported revolution of contemporary history, and the one that used the most imported elements on which to base its thought...."

In the same way, he added, for the Sandinists "it is impossible that its idea of revolution will not be exported. We export new ideas, ideas of change and renewal, ideas that lay the foundations for a new world; we export the proof that a people in arms can, when they so decide, defeat a tyranny and establish a new world on the ruins of that tyranny...."

He explained that the Sandinist political model is one that seeks an effective democracy with broad participation by the people; a democracy every day and not every 4 years; not a democracy with a candidate who is like a soap or deodorant, but with an aware leader; and a freely cast vote that is not manipulated by an ad agency.

Somozism copied the U.S. model. The country was impoverished, isolated and turned into a U.S. satellite. Nicaragua was behind a real iron curtain, with solid bars and triple locks.

Nicaragua now has a different political model in the face of imperialist domination. It is a model that establishes independence, the recovery of natural resources, and a desire to develop an economic plan that, by changing the country, will bring about not the production of wealth, but its just distribution.

Ramirez concluded by stating that the people are ready to make any sacrifice for this plan. "Our dreams are not of domination, expansion, or conquest. They are the humble dreams of a humble people that seek full justice and independence."

PARTY LEADERS COMMENT ON FSLN PEACE PROPOSAL

PA211546 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Leaders of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] and the Social Christian Party [PSC] have praised the FSLN proposal for multilateral negotiations.

In evaluating the responsible FSLN proposal that multilateral talks be initiated so that peaceful and political solutions to the Central American conflict may be found, several leaders of the People's Social Christian Party [PPSC], the PSC and the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] agreed on its importance.

Carlos Garcia Caracas of the PPSC's Political Section said that they congratulate themselves on the broadmindedness of the FSLN and noted that peace is very important for the country. Let's hear Garcia Caracas:

[Begin recording] The PPSC, as a member of the FPR and a party that is close to the FSLN in promoting this revolutionary process, congratulates itself on the broadmindedness of the FSLN leadership, represented by Commander Daniel Ortega, at the fourth anniversary rally.

We have been saying consistently that the issue of peace is very important to the country and that it must be negotiated within a framework of national dignity, respect for the country's sovereignty, and a plan for international social justice. [end recording]

Meanwhile, PSC President Adan Fletes noted that the FSLN proposal has drawn much interest because of its two basic aspects -- bilateral and multilateral negotiations.

The PSC leader said that the U.S. Government has the moral responsibility to give economic cooperation to Nicaragua because of the kinds of governments that it has supported, particularly that of Somoza. Let's hear Fletes:

[Begin recording] [Fletes] The FSLN got the message and has responded in a very interesting way. The proposal made by the coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is very interesting, especially in its new terms on dialogue. It truly means that the armed groups fighting Central American governments will be isolated, and it is a genuine attempt to reach agreement with Honduras.

[Unidentified questioner] Does this mean that economic and military support for the Central American regimes will end and that pressures on international organizations to prevent loans to Nicaragua and other countries will be terminated?

[Fletes] I agree with the idea of thorough control over weapons and with the demilitarization of Central American areas. This will considerably strengthen the processes of democratization in Central America. [end recording]

PSN Secretary General Luis Sanchez Sancho also discussed the FSLN proposal. He remarked that it demonstrates the flexibility of the Nicaraguan revolution in its effort to contribute effectively, with actions and not merely words, to the creation of a proper climate for negotiations that can truly help to improve the difficult situation we are experiencing. Sanchez Sancho said:

[Begin recording] We have repeatedly supported the firm and consistent foreign policy pursued by the National Reconstruction Government and the FSLN. As for the National Directorate's proposal, raised by Commander Ortega at the fourth anniversary rally, we favor it, for it demonstrates the broadmindedness and flexibility with which the Nicaraguan revolution works to contribute effectively, with actions and not merely words, to the creation of a proper climate for the initiation of negotiations that can truly help to improve the difficult situation we are experiencing in this country. [end recording]

10 ANTI-SANDINISTS, 2 SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN CLASH

PA241936 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1828 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Managua, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Defense Ministry reported today, Sunday, that 10 anti-Sandinists and two Army soldiers were wounded in a 2-hour clash, in which heavy weapons were used, in the country's Atlantic region.

The report added that a 40-man patrol belonging to the "Struggle Against the Somozist Bands" [Lucha Contra Bandas Somocistas -- LCBS] clashed with 150 anti-Sandinists who were on a "reconnaissance" patrol near the Kuabul River, between El Avion Hill and La Laguna Hill, 14 km southeast of the Bonanza mines.

Defense Ministry spokesmen affirmed that the "counterrevolutionaries" wore blue and olive drab uniforms and carried RPG-7 rocket launchers, M-79 grenade launchers, M-60 machineguns, 60-mm mortars, and good communications equipment.

The informants also reported that the anti-Sandinists had kidnapped 34 peasants several days ago, all but 3 of whom managed to escape during the fighting.

U.S. FLEET SEEN AS RESPONSE TO ORTEGA PROPOSAL

PA251855 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jul 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The United States has responded to the peace proposal issued by Nicaragua on 19 July by sending a powerful war fleet to the Caribbean Sea off the Central American coast.

A few hours after Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, made the proposal and agreed to the initiation of multilateral negotiations, the U.S. Pentagon sent the aircraft carrier Ranger, a cruiser, three destroyers, and three other warships to carry out -- according to the Pentagon -- support operations.

Sources close to the Pentagon pointed out that naval exercises which will cover the entire Central American Pacific coast fall within a plan for operations lasting 6 months. The sources added that another U.S. aircraft carrier will join the fleet later. The sources also said that there is a quarantine-blockade against Nicaragua, planned by Alexander Haig, former U.S. secretary of state, which seeks to put the main Nicaraguan ports out of service.

The United States shows once more that it is absolutely uninterested in finding negotiated solutions to the political crisis in Central America and that it is only interested in toppling the Sandinist revolution by all means in order to -- in its view -- check the growth of insurgent forces in El Salvador and Guatemala and destroy the budding popular rebellion in Honduras. This is confirmed in statements by U.S. leaders, who now only barely try to conceal their warmongering aims in Central America. Proof of this are statements made last Thursday to the press in Washington by President Ronald Reagan, who totally rejected the Nicaraguan authorities' proposals regarding the initiation of multilateral negotiations to resolve the Central American crisis politically.

Reagan reaffirmed the bellicose direction of his policies in this region and said that he finds it extremely difficult to find a desirable settlement while the Sandinist Government remains in power. The U.S. President said that the points contained in the Nicaraguan peace proposal are not enough. In a statement that has been called brazen by some journalists, he said that the good things are those desired by the "contras;" that is, the counterrevolutionary groups that stage military attacks on Nicaraguan territory from Honduras and Costa Rica with Washington's support. Referring to the deployment of a U.S. war fleet in Caribbean waters off the Central American coast, Reagan said that the objective is not to establish a naval blockade against Nicaragua. I hope that such an eventuality will not come up, he said, but he refused to completely rule out such a forceful measure.

The U.S. Government had said that, to try to solve the political crisis in Central America, it would accept only global multilateral, and not bilateral, negotiations. On Tuesday the Nicaraguan Government announced its decision to accept multilateral negotiations to prevent a worsening of the crisis in the region. It proposed a six-point peace program to solve Central American differences peacefully. Once again, the United States refused to cooperate with the new negotiations formula which, in the view of political observers, makes it obvious that Washington is interested only in increasing tension in Central America and provoking an open war.

The Nicaraguan peace proposal has been received with satisfaction by many Latin American countries and other countries of the world. Augusto Gomez Villanueva, Mexican ambassador in Managua, has said that this initiative constitutes a great contribution to mutual respect and dialogue among the Central American nations.

U.S. DAILIES' CRITICISM OF REAGAN NOTED

FL251308 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] The LOS ANGELES TIMES, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the DAILY NEWS warned today that President Ronald Reagan was pushing his country toward war in Central America.

The LOS ANGELES TIMES criticized the President for planning military exercises in the Caribbean, which according to the paper, were larger than necessary. The WASHINGTON POST accused him of wasting the good offices of the four Latin American countries of the Contadora Group.

Editorials in THE NEW YORK TIMES and the DAILY NEWS, the toughest U.S. newspapers, recalled the Tonkin Gulf incident of 1964, which President Lyndon Johnson used to justify the expansion of the war in Indochina. They also made fun of the designation by Reagan of Henry Kissinger, who was war adviser to Presidents Gerald Ford and Richard Nixon, to head a Central America advisory group.

VICE MINISTER ALARCON HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL251215 Bridgetown CANA in English 0025 GMT 24 Jul 83

[By Colin McSeveny]

[Text] Havana, July 23, CANA-REUTER -- Cuba said today a group of prominent jurists were arrested recently for violating the constitution but that the arrests were not related to the trial of dissidents.

Ricardo Alarcon, vice-minister for foreign affairs, made the first official comment on the affair which diplomatic sources said had caused a serious rift within the government.

He told a press conference the case had nothing to do with the trial earlier this year of around 30 people, accused by the communist authorities of plotting violence but said by human rights groups to have tried to form a "solidarity-type" trade union.

Dissident sources here and abroad have said about 10 judges and lawyers, all state employees, had been jailed merely for trying to alert world opinion to the trial of the "counterrevolutionaries."

Diplomats and human rights activists have said the trial of the jurists has been stalled since the suicide last month of Justice Minister Osvaldo Dorticos.

The government said Dorticos shot himself while in a fit of depression over a recurring illness and the death of his wife.

Alarcon gave no further details of the case during the press conference at which he also accused the United States of hindering efforts to promote peace in Central America and reiterated Cuba's support for the kind of regional dialogue sought by the so-called Contadora Group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia.

Asked about the limit of Cuba's flexibility over its support for leftist-run Nicaragua, Alarcon said: "We will not negotiate our solidarity with the government of Nicaragua or the revolutionary movements of the region." He said any naval blockade of Nicaragua by the United States would be a monstrosity that would shock many Western countries and unite them in opposition.

He dismissed President Reagan's creation of a bipartisan commission on Central America as a device to win over wavering U.S. public support for his policies in the region.

Alarcon said he was not optimistic about any improvement in relations with the U.S. "We are willing to talk about our differences without first demanding that the United States change its system of government or its role in the world. They should do the same and treat us with respect due an independent, sovereign nation," he said.

Comments on Dominican Republic

PA232311 Paris AFP in Spanish 2125 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Havana, 23 Jul (AFP) -- The Cuban Foreign Ministry today officially denied having sent an official protest note to the Dominican Republic over anti-Castro radio broadcasts from Santo Domingo. Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban deputy foreign minister, said no protest note had been sent and he did not know how rumors to that effect were spread abroad. He praised Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco's decision to investigate radio broadcasts hostile to the Cuban Government, attempted by Cuban exiles in Santo Domingo.

CUBA, ROMANIA SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

FL231750 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] In Bucharest, Cuba and Romania have signed a protocol which provides for joint work in the sphere of the automotive industry, railroad equipment, and other areas of the industrial branch. The protocol was signed by Marcos Lage, minister of Cuba's steelworking industry, and Ioan Avram, minister of the machine building industry of Romania.

USSR AWARDS BLAS ROCA ORDER OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

FL231658 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1543 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR today awarded the Order of the October Revolution to Blas Roca, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Council of State. A decree released in Moscow stated that the decoration was awarded to Blas Roca for his great accomplishments in the development of fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between Soviet Union and Cuba, and on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The decree was signed by Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Secretary [name indistinct].

Yesterday, Blas Roca was decorated with the Order of Friendship by the state and party of Czechoslovakia on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

ACTIVITIES IN OBSERVANCE 26 JULY ANNIVERSARY

Moncada Reception in Moscow

FL220200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Three hundred representatives of the Soviet party and state as well as Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque attended a reception given today in Moscow by the Cuban Embassy on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the attack on Moncada Barracks.

Among the Soviet guests were Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Mikhail Yasnov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; and Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Also present were other members of CPSU Central Committee, ministers, high-ranking officers of the USSR Armed Forces, leaders of several Latin American communist parties, and representatives of countries friendly to Cuba.

Juan Almeida, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Council of State; Ambassador Rene Anillo Capite; Cosmonaut Colonel Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez; first secretary of the UJC, Carlos Lage; and others, engaged in cordial repartee with the guests. Israel Tapanes and Pedro Aguilera, who participated in the Moncada action on 26 July 1953, were also present.

Solomentsev in Havana

FL251901 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1529 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Foreign delegations continue to arrive in our country to attend the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks. Among them is the CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU.

Delegates from Congo, Japan, Argentina, Vietnam, the GDR, Angola, Yugoslavia, Nicaragua, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia also arrived at Jose Marti International Airport, where they were met by Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Jorge Risquet Valdes, and Julio Camacho Aguilera, among other leaders and officials of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Other Delegations Arrive

FL231900 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Excerpts] During the last few hours, the number of delegations arriving to participate in the 26 July festivities has increased. Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, welcomed Captain (Gonesh), who heads the delegation of the Republic of Suriname, at Jose Marti International Airport. Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo, and Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the Havana Assembly of the People's Government, welcomed (Jose Maria Obiols), member of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party Executive Committee, who expressed his joy at being in Cuba. Other delegations which have arrived include those from Guyana, St Vincent, Antigua and Barbuda, St Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and Dominica.

Ex-President of Colombia

FL260130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] [Former] Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen today arrived in Santiago de Cuba in acceptance of an invitation to attend the festivities marking the 30th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks. Jose Ramon Balaguer Cabrera, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party in the province, was on hand to welcome Lopez Michelsen at the Antonio Maceo International Airport. Arriving in the cradle of the revolution on the same flight with Lopez Michelsen was the famous Latin American intellectual and friend of Cuba, Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

More Delegations Arrive

FL231930 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1832 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Dong Si Nguyen, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in this capital leading a delegation which will participate in the 26 July festivities. Guillermo Garcia, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, was on hand at Jose Marti International Airport to welcome Dong Si Nguyen.

Also here to participate in the festivities marking the 30th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks are (Dusan Kredic), member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Gado Girigissou, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party.

Laotian President Arrives

FL222356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, and president of the republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly of that Southeast Asian country, is the first chief of state to arrive in our capital to participate in the festivities commemorating the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks. The distinguished guest was met at the airport by Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Council of State.

Mexican Delegation Arrival

FL251527 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1158 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Delegations from various countries continue to arrive in our country to attend the 26 July celebrations. A delegation of the Mexican Congress and of the PRI arrived yesterday.

The Mexican delegation, led by Senator Humberto Hernandez, was met at the airport by Ricardo Alarcon, vice minister of foreign relations and alternate member of the Central Committee, and by Mexican Ambassador Roberto Echeverria Ruiz.

Delegations Meet with Raul Castro

FL251538 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the FAR, this weekend received separately at FAR Ministry Headquarters delegations from the DPRK, Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

Heading the Korean delegation was Colonel General [as heard] O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party and chief of the General Staff of the People's Army of that country.

The delegation from Sao Tome and Principe was led by Oscar Aguiar Sacramento de Souza, member of the Political Bureau of that country's liberation movement and minister of defense.

The delegation from the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea was headed by Army General Lansana Diane, member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea and minister of the People's Army.

Other members of the visiting high-level delegations participated in the conversations, as did the ministry directorate chief: Pak Yong-ae, North Korean ambassador to Cuba; and Mamadour Bangoura, ambassador from Guinea to our country.

The meetings were carried out in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding. They touched on various aspects of the international situation and other subjects of bilateral interest.

Nicaraguan, Other Delegations

FL251835 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Several delegations arrived in our country last night and this morning invited by our party and government to attend the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks.

One of them is the Nicaraguan delegation, led by Comandante Henry Ruiz, member of the FSLN National Directorate and planning minister, and by Comandante Hugo Torres, chief of the political directorate of the Sandinist People's Army; the delegation consists of other representatives of this sister country.

Also arriving on the same plane were WFTU Secretary General Ibrahim Zakariya; a Salvadoran FMLN-FDR delegation; Juan Jose Echeverria, president of Costa Rica's Radical Democratic Party [Partido Radical Democratico] and his delegation; a Peruvian delegation led by Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party; and a delegation of Brazilian congressmen.

They were all met at Jose Marti International Airport by Jaime Crombet, member of the Central Committee Secretariat; Manuel Pineiro, member of the Central Committee; and Jesus Escandel, member of the National Secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions.

Maurice Bishop Arrives

FL252330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] The people of Holguin have given a warm welcome to Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister of Grenada and chairman of the New Jewel Movement, who arrived this afternoon in Holguin leading a high-level delegation from that fraternal country.

Miguel Cano Blanco, alternate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the party in Holguin Province, along with other leaders, welcomed the distinguished visitor at Frank Pais airport. In a warm show of affection, thousands of Holguin residents stood along the route from the Holguin airport, along 20th Anniversary Avenue, waving Cuban, Grenadian, and 26 July flags. The sons of the land of Major General Calixto Garcia, who have made a great effort to carry out their commitments in salute to the 30th anniversary of Moncada, joyously celebrated this event. Bishop and his delegation later conducted a tour through various sites of interest in Holguin.

CSSR LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON 26 JULY ANNIVERSARY

FL252308 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] The top leaders of Czechoslovakia have sent a greetings message to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks. In their message to Fidel, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and Premier Lubomir Strougal, stressed the strengthened ties achieved in relations between the two peoples.

July 26 is commemorated as an important milestone in the struggle of the Cuban people for the liberty and independence of their fatherland, the top Czechoslovak leaders added. They expressed their satisfaction over Cuba's achievements throughout the last 3 decades, despite all the attacks, blockade, and hostile campaigns waged against the first socialist country of the Western Hemisphere.

ENVOY TO ANGOLA ASSAILS SOUTH AFRICA, U.S.

FL260110 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] The United States and South Africa are trying to deceive the world by linking the independence of Namibia to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, Rodolfo Fuentes Ferro, Cuban ambassador to Angola, told a Luanda press conference on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of Moncada.

The Cuban diplomat said these South African and U.S. maneuvers are an attempt to deprive Angola of its international assistance, weaken it in order to attack it, destroy it as a nation, and enslave it just as has been done to 14 million South African blacks. He noted that the presence of internationalist Cuban troops in Angola is an affair that concerns only the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries. No one has the right to decide on relations between Cuba and Angola, he added.

SWEDISH AMBASSADOR SCUBA DIVES WITH CASTRO

FL211555 Bridgetown CANA in English 1255 GMT 21 Jul 83

[By Lionel Martin]

[Text] Havana, July 21, CANA-REUTER -- Sweden's ambassador to Cuba, Anders Sandstrom, 50, is no ordinary diplomat. He is one of the few foreigners who has scuba-dived several times with President Fidel Castro, which has given him high-level access in Cuba that is envied by other diplomats.

He is fond of trekking, exploring, and hunting in remote areas of the world, and now keeps fit by running daily with a 50-lb (23-kg) rucksack on his back. And he has just made a hit on the Cuban art scene with an exhibition of small sculptures in which he applied techniques of Sweden's northern Laplanders to the turtle shells, queen conches, and crocodile teeth found on Cuba's semi-tropical shores. "Fidel Castro dived deeper, caught more fish, and had twice my endurance," Sandstrom tells colleagues with admiration when relating his diving experiences with the bearded Cuban leader.

Castro's love for scuba-diving made headlines in the mid-1970's when the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee headed by Senator Frank Church published a report that the Central Intelligence Agency had had a plan to plant an exploding sea shell in an area where he went snorkelling.

Sandstrom, a professor of linguistics before he joined the diplomatic service in his 30's, has spent several decades trekking, exploring, and hunting with the Lapps, the Inuktitut Eskimos of Canada's Baffin Island, and the Mixis and Mazatecs of the Oaxaca region of Mexico. He says he has had narrow escapes from death at least eight times.

When they first met three years ago, Castro showed keen interest in Sandstrom's experiences. Soon afterwards, when the ambassador was scuba-diving south of Cuba, the presidential yacht suddenly appeared and he was invited on board. They scuba-dived together and then Sandstrom was taken to a hideaway where they talked for about 17 hours on matters ranging from catching sharks to modern anthropology, the ambassador told REUTERS in an interview.

Sandstrom's special relationship with the president is the envy of members of Havana's close-knit community of diplomats who seldom have the chance to talk at length with Castro. A fellow western diplomat said: "He's succeeded in breaking out of the isolation in which most diplomats find themselves here and there is no doubt that his reports to Stockholm are enriched by his association with top Cubans."

According to some diplomats, the relationship stems in part from Castro's interest in maintaining what have been excellent relations between Cuba and the government of socialist Prime Minister Olof Palme. Sandstrom confirmed that Palme recently renewed an earlier invitation to Castro to visit Sweden.

The ambassador's recent exhibition of small sculptures in Havana was sponsored by Cuba's Cultural Heritage Foundation. He hopes his use of the turtle shells, coral, queen conch and crocodile teeth not previously used by local craftsmen will encourage Cuban artists to discover the beauty that can be achieved with these native materials.

Sandstrom says his main inspiration for sculpting comes from the Laplanders with whom he once lived, hunted, and fished. "I draw on the technical elements of Laplander handicraft while I search for my own forms of expression," he said.

When President Castro offers some world leader a Havana cigar, it may well be from an ornamental box that the ambassador presented to him two years ago. Sandstrom made it from 24 varieties of native Cuban wood.

CASTRO CONFERS LABOR AWARD ON BLAS ROCA

FL212328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today conferred the tital of Work Hero on Blas Roca. This is the first time that such an award has been given in this country. In a formal ceremony at the Palace of the Revolution, Fidel gave Blas the gold medal representing the title of Work Hero and the Order of Jose Marti.

Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, read Resolution 189 of the Council of State by which these decorations were conferred for dedication to the revolutionary cause.

EXTENSION OF SANTIAGO AIRPORT RUNWAY COMPLETED

FL221040 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Several of the projects which Santiago de Cuba had undertaken in salute to the 30th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks were completed yesterday. Among the completed projects was the protocol hall and the lengthening of the main runway at Santiago's Antonio Maceo International Airport. Granma's hard-hat brigade worked on the protocol hall. The lengthening of the main runway by more than 260 meters will improve landing conditions and taxiing operations at the air terminal.

STATISTICS COMMITTEE REPORTS 1981 CENSUS FIGURES

FL232040 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1835 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] The State Committee for Statistics has officially concluded the work of processing the final 1981 data on the population and housing census. The committee reported that there are 9,723,000 inhabitants in the country. According to the census coverage, there was a margin of error of only nine one hundredths [of 1 percent], thus it is considered to be of excellent quality since 1 percent is internationally accepted. The committee reported that 47.1 percent of the total population, or 4.5 million persons, was born after the revolution, while the average rate of growth has dropped to 1.1 percent, the lowest index of this century. Nationally, the average number of persons per house [nucleo] is 4.1. The committee reported that 69 percent of the population lives in urban zones, making the rate of urban growth larger than the population growth. It was pointed out that Guantanamo Province, with an average of 4.9 persons per house, and Havana City Province, with 3.7, held the two extreme figures.

The number of houses in the country was fixed at 2,373,364 and 47 percent of these houses was built after the triumph of the revolution. Half of the homes have an average of four to five rooms. Two thirds of the houses have running water, over 90 percent have sewage service, and 83 percent of the permanently occupied houses have electric power.

OUTGOING CARICOM HEAD SAYS ORGANIZATION 'ALIVE'

FL230033 Bridgetown CANA in English 0017 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 22, CANA -- Outgoing Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King, said today that after 10 years numerous ups and downs, the 13-nation Caricom is "very much alive."

Dr. King spoke at the wrap-up session of a one week symposium here which examined the achievements and failures of the regional integration movement since Caricom came into being in July 1973.

The Georgetown-based head of the Caricom Secretariat, who is stepping down in two months, mentioned that the regional integration movement "can never really fail" because the essence of that movement, human resources, was readily available in the region.

Dr. King acknowledged however, that Caricom was struggling to stay alive against "tremendous odds," including political bickering and growing economic constraints caused in part by a world recession.

Yet the secretary general stressed that Caricom's co-operation efforts were surviving with the "enthusiasm" of non-governmental organisations, academic and grassroots participation, as well as private and public sector support.

"Caricom is not just a symbol of the inter-governmental arrangements that we share," declared the Barbadian economist, "but it is a symbol and fulfillment of a wider community of interest that we share, and of the common and hopefully better future that will be ours."

Dr. King indicated that his remarks today would probably be his last as the head of the community's Secretariat. He steps down on September 21, after five years of service. Jamaican Roderick Rainford, the current Secretariat deputy secretary general, will take over Dr. King's post.

The symposium, held at the Barbados Government's South Coast Convention Centre, saw the participation of a host of people hailing from countries throughout the Caribbean and Central American region. Participants included public and private sector officials as well as representatives of non-governmental organisations.

Several recommendations on the future direction of Caricom emerged from the symposium. Caricom decision makers were urged to make more concerted efforts to view regional co-operation not only from an economic but from a cultural perspective as well.

To encourage more grassroots participation, it was suggested that Caricom place greater emphasis on the more "functional" aspects of regional co-operation attempts. It was suggested that this emphasis should call for more attention to concentrate regional health, education, agricultural and sports programmes for Caribbean people.

Symposium attendees also suggested that Caricom concentrate on the development and coordination of plans governing the improvement of regional shipping and aviation channels, the management of manpower development programs and the improvement of information-sharing mechanisms.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER SAYS CABINET RESHUFFLE POSSIBLE

FL251830 Bridgetown CANA in English 1630 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, July 25, CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has said that she is likely to reshuffle her cabinet shortly, but gave no indication as to whether she will call an early general election. Addressing the 15th annual convention of her Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) in Delices, 45 miles east of here yesterday, Miss Charles said: "There will probably be a reshuffle of cabinet. You must expect that. These things happen in every government -- people have to be moved around to be used in the best way they can be used...."

Elections are constitutionally due here in 1985, but there had been speculation that Miss Charles may go to the polls early. A party advertisement on state-owned DBS Radio urged party supporters to "come and hear whether general elections will be this year, next year or 1985." But she said: "Apparently the press...and some of those who have failed in their coups to obtain power are thirsty to get power now...and therefore they are anxious about the elections date."

"In that there is no change. We don't have to copy slavishly the style of other countries, but we will be very stupid if we did not look at them and learn."

Miss Charles said that at least one month before the elections would be held will her government make the announcement.

In her 45-minute presentation, Miss Charles urged party loyalists to pay particular attention to what the media had to say, but warned: "You must not let them fill your mind with nonsense". She added: "Some of them have their interests in the interest of another country. We are a democratic country and people can hear and criticise us and we don't shut them up for doing so, but we can't have them put rubbish in our minds."

She said her government was forging ahead with its literacy and adult education programme "so people will be able to think for themselves, understand for themselves and reject the enemies of the people who do not want the country to go forward."

GRENADA

BISHOP ACKNOWLEDGES CUBAN AID IN REVOLUTION

FL251842 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] If there had not been an attack on the Moncada Barracks in 1953, and the triumph of the Cuban revolution in 1959, the Grenadian revolution would not have been possible, Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said in St Georges. The president of the New Jewel Party of Grenada participated in a ceremony which culminated festivities in that small Caribbean country commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Cuban revolution. Maurice Bishop spoke with Cuban internationalist workers who are in Grenada and said that Cuba immediately came to the aid of the Grenadian revolution, which began on 13 March 1979.

PUBLIC WORKERS UNION VOICES SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUA

FL221513 Bridgetown CANA in English 1355 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 22, CANA -- The Public Workers Union (PWU) of Grenada has called on all parties to the conflict in Central America to seek a political and negotiated settlement to the growing tension in the area. The union made the call in a statement in which it expressed strong support for the struggle of the people of Nicaragua, and in particular fellow public workers, to secure a peaceful homeland, national reconstruction, economic and social progress. "This has not been an easy task, given the monumental devastation wreaked on the country during the period of the national liberation war and the extensive and wholesale pillaging of the nation by (former President Anastasio) Somoza and his forces as they saw the writing on the wall," he said. The PWU, formerly the Civil Service Association (CSA), said that the task of the Nicaraguan people to rebuild their homeland had been compounded by the military attacks carried out against the country by former Somoza guardsmen based along the country's borders. It also blamed unspecified foreign forces for the economic sabotage and destabilisation of Nicaragua, as well as active logistical support to former Somoza supporters.

FREE WEST INDIAN EDITORIAL PRAISES GDR AID

PA242215 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] One of the most significant factors about the assistance that Grenada receives from the progressive world is that there are no strings attached. This comment was made in the FREE WEST INDIAN today, in an editorial which dealt with some $4 million worth of vehicles which came in from the GDR earlier this week. The editorial said imperialism was unable to give assistance without benefitting itself, hence the reason the Gairy dictatorship was not able to promote Grenada's genuine development. The FREE WEST INDIAN said that even when no strings existed, imperialism tried to create them, but the friendly assistance Grenada received from socialist countries resulted in a positive growth of this country's economy.

The paper concluded that it was the responsibility of every Grenadian to safeguard the vehicles and to monitor the caretaking of them. The GDR equipment includes 63 trucks, 17 3-way tippers, 4 fire-fighting tanks, 4 platform vehicles, 2 road-building team trucks 12 multi-cars, and 1 street sweeper. The vehicles will be distributed among the ministers of health, construction, and agriculture, the Marketing and National Importing Board, and the Grenada Police Service.

STRACHAN ANNOUNCES OPENING DATE OF NEW AIRPORT

FL251249 Bridgetown CANA in English 2108 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 23, CANA -- Planes will begin landing at Grenada's new international airport at Point Salines one week before the project is officially opened on March 13, 1984, Minister of National Mobilisation, Selwyn Strachan announced here. Strachan said this decision was taken by the Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) because of the many requests made by persons and airlines wishing to come to Grenada for the festival to mark the fifth anniversary of the revolution that brought the Maurice Bishop regime to power. He said that thousands of persons, including Grenadians living abroad, had begun plans to come here next year and all of them wanted to arrive at the international airport, which is nearing the end of its construction. Grenada's present airport at Pearls cannot accommodate large aircraft or night flights. Strachan spoke at an indoor rally held to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution and the 30th anniversary of the attack of the Moncada Garrison in Cuba by a group of revolutionaries led by Fidel Castro.

INDUSTRY MINISTER ON FISH DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FL251413 Bridgetown CANA in English 1557 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 24, CANA -- Grenada's Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) is still some way from completing an overall plan for the development of the country's ailing fishing industry, Industrial Development Minister Kenrick Radix has said here. Mr Radix said the first part of the plan had already been completed by the Caribbean Food Corporation (CFC) but that the government was awaiting the report of the (?five)-man team which conducted the survey.

The other part of the study, he said, should have been conducted since last year by a group of fisheries experts from Cuba, but would now be done sometime this year. The study by the Cubans is expected to focus mainly on Grenada's infrastructure to support the fisheries sector, as well as the processing of fish, technological application and marketing, and the potential for the development of Grenada's fisheries resources.

The minister said that since the overall industry plan was some way from becoming a reality, the government had put in place a short-term plan based on previous studies done for the country by the Soviet Union and Cuba and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). The Grenada Government, in a report released in March, said that the National Fishing Company made only 172,000 East Caribbean Dollars [1 EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) last year, out of a projected 947,900 dollars.

ST LUCIA

COMPTON ACCUSES PLP OF RECRUITING FOR TERRORISM

FL251301 Bridgetown CANA in English 2012 GMT 23 Jul 83

[By Guy Ellis]

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, July 23, CANA -- Prime Minister John Compton last night implicated the leftwing opposition Progressive Labour Party (PLP) here in what he said was the recruitment of young St Lucians for training in terrorism and sabotage in Libya, saying this was "a situation of utmost gravity which endangered the security of the country and its citizens." Addressing the nation on radio and television, Compton read out a list of 18 young men and women whom, he said, had received airline tickets to travel to Libya. He said that they were all known activists of the PLP. Compton also linked PLP leader, former Deputy Prime Minister George Odlum, directly to the affair and warned that his government would not allow St Lucia to become "a satellite of Libya." According to Compton, Odlum has so far made three visits to Libya this year.

He said his government, which came to power in May last year with a landslide general election victory after three years of intense political upheaval here in which Odlum featured prominently, would not allow anyone to recruit its citizens to be trained in terrorism in Arab states or elsewhere and would take "all appropriate measures to frustrate this evil design."

Odlum, whose PLP suffered a stunning defeat at the polls last year winning only one of the 17 House of Assembly seats, has publicly admitted his Libyan connection in recent weeks. When he returned here from Tripoli early in May, he told a press conference that he had gone to attend a conference on Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's "Green Book" which, he said, was attended by "a number of distinguished academics, freedom fighters and revolutionary groups from all over the world."

Compton, who has repeatedly accused the PLP of receiving funds from Al-Qadhdhafi, said last night that only recently the Libyan leader had allocated one million (U.S.) dollars for political activities in the Caribbean. The PLP, he said, had received 40,000 dollars of that amount. He noted that in recent months, there had been public marches and meeting (the former were banned by the government after the PLP had organised three) by Odlum's party, and said they were all part of a larger plan "to destabilise and ruin St Lucia."

"While St Lucians were working to rebuild their country after three years of chaos under the former government," Compton told his countrymen, "there are others who are working for its destruction to bring misery to this land of ours and put again tears in our eyes."

Giving details of the alleged recruitment of St Lucians for training in terrorism in Libya, Compton said that during the past week information had reached the security forces here that 26 St Lucians had been selected to go to Tripoli "for a period of six months to be trained in terrorism and sabotage." He said blank airline tickets were sent to St Lucia through an English businessman living here for several years who had been granted permanent residence by the last government. Compton also revealed the identity of a St Lucian whom he said had written names onto the tickets after being supplied with this information by a certain civil servant. According to Compton, 18 tickets have so far been written and delivered. The holders were scheduled to travel to Martinique by Eastern Airlines and connect with Air France on to Paris from where they would fly to Libya.

The intention behind these arrangements, the prime minister said, was that the "recruits" were to have travelled in secrecy. Compton declared: "All the recruits are known activists of the PLP but one excuse (for the trip) being offered is that they are on their way connected with culture or entertainment in St Lucia and the Ministry of Culture has no information regarding this performance." Compton read out the names of the 18 people whom he said, had already received airline tickets. He added that the names and passport numbers of those involved in "this act of treason" had been passed on to the International Police Organisation (Interpol) "for appropriate action."

"I am inviting all loyal St Lucians, regardless of their political affiliation, to treat this matter with the utmost gravity and support the government in any measures which it will deem necessary to take to eliminate this peril. We are a peaceful country and want to be left in peace to rebuild our homeland," Compton said.

The prime minister referred to Libya's "reputation" and the "grief and terror it has brought to this world." He spoke of Libya's invasion of Chad. The recent arrest in Brazil of two Libyan planes carrying arms bound for leftist-ruled Nicaragua, and Al-Qadhdhafi's denial of the chairmanship of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) "because of his involvement in terrorism."

The prime minister asked: "What is the connection between St Lucia and Libya? As far as I know, there's none."

In obvious reference to recent statements at a PLP public meeting that his government would fall by December, Compton said there was only way to get into power in St Lucia and that was through the ballot box. "The government is determined to protect the integrit of its constitutional system under which all citizens can live free from fear and in peace," he said.

PLP Rejects Charges

FL251319 Bridgetown CANA in English 1608 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, July 24, CANA -- A newspaper published by the opposition Progressive Labour Party (PLP) has rejected claims by Prime Minister John Compton that the PLP had secretly recruited a party of young St Lucians for training in terrorism in Libya.

The weekly CRUSADER newspaper, owned by PLP leader George Odlum, in a front page story this week-end reacting to Compton's charges in a radio television address Friday night, said there was "absolutely no truth in the allegation."

It claimed Compton had taken the opportunity of "the departure of a batch of students" to Libya to "divert the attention of St Lucians from the utter collapse of the economy and the total failure of his government to provide material benefits or even moral guidance."

Compton charged that 18 young St Lucian men and women had received airline tickets to travel to Paris via Martinique, and would go on to Libya "for training in terrorism and sabotage," but were leaving here under the guise of going to give cultural performances when they were not associated with any local cultural activity or entertainment.

Compton said that the 18 were part of a larger group of 26 who had been recruited, and said that all were "known activists of the PLP."

The CRUSADER article quoted a PLP member as saying at a party public meeting in the city earlier in the week that the PLP would accept scholarships "from any government, such as Cuba, Libya and even America, if citizens of St Lucia would benefit."

The CRUSADER quoted "sources close to the PLP" as reacting to Compton's statement by saying that the prime minister was in a panic "because the bankruptcy of his government is leading St Lucians to see revolutions as a strong possible solution to the chaos and frustration in the country."

It said the students going to Libya "will be learning a variety of technical skills," but did not elaborate. The article did not respond to Compton's claim that the PLP was receiving money from Libyan President Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Meanwhile, the WEEKEND VOICE newspaper has reported that the 18 St Lucians will begin leaving in small batches on Monday, bound for Paris.

The St Lucian leader said his government had alerted Interpol, the international police, for "appropriate action" and that "all governments associated with it had been informed."

The WEEKEND VOICE said if reports that the St Lucians would receive military training in Libya were true, it would be the second time in the last four years that a group had been secretly recruited here for such unofficial training overseas.

The paper said that in 1979, shortly after the St Lucia Labour Party (SLP) of which Odlum was then a member, assumed power, a group of St Lucians had been sent to Grenada by former Foreign Minister George Odlum for military training by members of the government.